

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND China Overland Trade Report.

Vol. LXIII.]

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BIRTHS.

On April 8th, at Shanghai, the wife of R. HARR, I. M. Customs, of a daughter.
On April 10th, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. R. E. LEWIS, a daughter.
On April 12th, at Shanghai, the wife of J. HUIDEKOPER, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On 16th April, at the Peak Church, by the Rev. J. H. Franco, M.A., LAWRENCE GIBBS, of Hongkong, to ELLEN MARIA BOWLEY, youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. W. L. BOWLEY, formerly Vicar of S. S. Philip and Jacob, Bristol.
On April 11th, at Ningpo, the Rev. HARRISON K. WRIGHT and Miss EDWINA W. CUNNINGHAM.
On April 11th, at Shanghai, GEORGE FREDERICK HUTTON-POTTS, fifth son of the late LIPTON HUTTON-POTTS, J. P., of Firby Hall, Bedford, Yorkshire, to ESME STUART, third daughter of Captain F. H. WALLACE, of Shanghai.

DEATHS.

On April 7th, at Shanghai, Dr. MARY GALE, aged 63 years.
On April 9th, at the Shanghai General Hospital, WILLIAM CURTIS, aged 73 years.
On April 18th, at his residence No. 26, Elgin Street, MARCELLINO DE SOUZA, late cashier of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., in his 68th year.

Hongkong Weekly Press

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The French Mail of March 16th arrived, per the ss. *Polynesian*, on Monday, the 16th inst.; and the English Mail of March 23rd arrived, per the ss. *Delhi*, on Thursday, the 19th instant.

FAR EASTERN NEWS.

The Shanghai Oil Co., Ltd., has been successfully floated by Mr. M. Koppel.

At a meeting of the Directors of Messrs. Hall and Holtz, Ltd., it was decided to recommend a dividend of 12½ per cent. and carry forward \$20,000.

Under Section 10 of the Medical Registration Ordinance (No 1 of 1884) H.E. the Governor, has been pleased to re-appoint Mr. E. Osborn a member of the Medical Board.

The Waiwupa is endeavouring to negotiate with the Japanese Minister the transfer of a steamship service between Changsha and Hankow from Japanese to Chinese hands.

According to the *Nanfengpao*, the Viceroy of the Minchò has reported adversely in regard to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.'s proposal to establish steamer communication between Shati and Chapoo.

The C.P.R. *Empress of India*, which arrived here last week, brought a shipment of silver bullion in bricks from Trail for the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. The consignment contained 38 bricks, each valued at about \$2,000.

Messrs. Carlowitz & Co. have suffered the loss of a dwelling house at Hankow, by fire. It was occupied by their foreign staff at the river port. The *Hankow Daily News* says that seven hundred houses, occupying a square mile, were gutted by the same fire, the largest ever experienced in Hankow.

The Chinese Government having heard it reported that Great Britain and the United States are inclined to approve of Japanese assistance of the Chinese police, with a view to the protection of foreigners in China, is greatly alarmed, and has sent urgent telegrams to the Chinese Ministers at London and Washington to investigate the matter.

The *Peking and Tientsin Times* of the 7th of April records the upsetting of a boat carrying Chinese pilgrims returning from the grave of Mashihfu near Tientsin, and the drowning of twelve women and eight children. Twenty-one women and children were saved by persons on the bank. The native papers say that these frequent disasters indicate that the worship of "dead bones" is unprofitable.

On April 17th the body of a Chinaman was found floating in the reservoir belonging to the Hongkong Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company at Causeway Bay. It was recognised as that of Chan Po, a foreman coolie in the employ of the Company. He was last seen on Sunday, when he went to the reservoir to wash himself, the inference being that while so engaged he fell into the water and was drowned. The body was removed to the mortuary by P. S. Lee.

The report that the steamer *M. Struve* is a total wreck was confirmed by the Captain on his arrival here. It appears that she went ashore at Ooksen Island in a dense fog, and although the crew worked hard to refloat her, their efforts proved futile. Shortly after she struck Chinese wreckers swarmed around her but refused to render assistance. They were bent on loot and were only kept clear of the vessel by firearms. The Captain and crew saved little of their personal effects. The steamer was insured for 475,000 marks, and carried 29,500 piculs of sugar.

The Chinese Dowager Empress has really been ailing lately, but her ailment is said to have been only slight.

Lieut.-Col. C. S. Sparkes, R.A.M.C., has been appointed a member of the Sanitary Board in place of Lieut.-Col. C. L. Josling, resigned.

We are assured by a private correspondent of the truth of the report that the Macao Government has decided to open all letters in which Hongkong banknotes are likely to be contained; but we still hesitate to believe it. Whether to favour a Macao bank, or to encourage the use of the new postal orders, both of which "explanations" are advanced, the idea seems ridiculous. We believe the British Post Office legally has the power to intercept and deal with suspicious letters, but the public is not alarmed or injured by that. Probably an official statement will soon be forthcoming from Macao, to allay excitement.

According to letters received from Chêngtu, Szechuan, the gentry and officials of that province have decided to begin without delay the construction of a railway between that city and a place called Chiang'ou, a distance of about sixty odd miles. This railway will inaugurate the building of the proposed trunk line between Chêngtu and Hankow, in Hupeh province, which is to be constructed entirely with funds contributed by the people of the two provinces through which the line will run, viz.:—Szechuan and Hupeh. The *N.-C. Daily News* understands that a Chinese civil engineer, Mr. Lo Yao-ting, a graduate of one of the American Universities, has been appointed to superintend the construction of the new line.

Dr. Rutherford Harris, M.P., who has been studying the commerce of Japan, says:—"One of the most promising investments by foreigners in Japan in the future will be the beer-brewing industry. English capital has been invested in two or three railways, but these investors, following the savings principle, are satisfied with the 4 or 5 per cent. interest the investment yields. Really enterprising British investors will not be satisfied with such returns. In this connection I do not approve of the attitude of a certain wealthy Japanese family towards the introduction of foreign capital. Evidently, from consideration of their own interests, they are putting obstacles in the way of foreign enterprise in Japan, and are also opposing the introduction of foreign capital in every possible manner."

Another armed robbery took place at Shanghai on April 10th, the scene of the outrage being a tea shop in Li Hongkew. A number of ruffians entered the shop, where a rich owner was sitting counting his money, and took about \$70 away. Some resistance being made, they fired two revolver shots, one of which went through the window, the other penetrating the ceiling. The inmates of the shop gave chase, and were shortly joined by two native constables and two foreigners who were passing, and the latter assisted the constables to capture two of the assailants. Loaded revolvers and a miscellaneous collection of swords and knives were found on their persons. Later in the day, from information given by these men, Detectives Cruikshanks and Reeves succeeded in arresting three more men in a house in the Woosung Road Extension, one of whom was severely cut about the face. They, too, were in possession of various arms. The stolen money has not been recovered.

“TERMINOLOGICAL INEXACTITUDE.”

(Daily Press, 16th April.)

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL has achieved parliamentary fame by his laboured euphemism for a common lie, which he prefers to call a “terminological inexactitude.” It is a well-established British custom to tell lies at election times: the candidates on both sides realise the fact and think nothing of it: “election lies” is a phrase almost equivalent to “white lies” and the political helpfulness of mendacity either plain or coloured has over and over again been proved. This explains why the practice, though regularly exposed and denounced, is as regularly resumed when occasion offers. It also shows that the average British elector is characterised by—here we must adopt the Churchillian method—is characterised, we repeat, by philosophical ineptitude. The things that most affect him show this. We need only cite the recorded utterances of Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL’s colleagues, prior to election, concerning the conditions attending the employment of Chinese in South Africa. Thus, the PRIME MINISTER spoke of them as “bondsmen under degrading conditions”; Mr. MORLEY, “not freemen, but chattels”; Lord SPENCER, “confined in cages”; Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, “poor Chinamen chained in compounds”; and Mr. BURNS, “slavery naked and unabashed.” Lord RUPON, in the House of Lords in February, 1904, declared that “the conditions under which these people would live would really amount to pure slavery” and in the same place only a few weeks ago, apparently scorning terminological equivocations, he plumply denied that he had ever spoken of the condition of these coolies as the condition of slaves. There is no doubt that the terminological inexactitude was hard-worked. At the Bristol elections, men representing Chinese were paraded along the streets with chains on their feet, and their hands tied. Similar tableaux and pictures were used in other places. But we are far from suggesting that the Radicals have a monopoly of terminological deviations from absolute exactitude. A correspondent of the *Globe*, in virtuous indignation at the “campaign of falsehood,” writes:—

“Mr. Henry Norman, M.P. (the gentleman who saw the ‘gold bricks’ in the Russian Treasury), in his wild enthusiasm over the recent Radical victories, somewhat gives his friends away in this month’s number of the *World’s Work*, of which he is the editor. Here you have a resumé, pictorial and otherwise, of the campaign of falsehood which won his party the day. In view of recent denials as to what was said or not said on the Chinese ‘slavery’ question, I particularly call your attention to the photograph of the ‘dressed-up’ Chinaman used by Mr. Ward, the Radical, in his campaign at Hoxton. Note the ‘Chinaman’s’ sleeve rolled up showing the chains on his arm and what is, apparently, a handcuff on his wrist. In justice, these should now be on the arms of Mr. Ward.”

That is neither exact nor accurate, since it ignores the fiscal arguments which admittedly rent the constituencies from end to end. The fact is that all parties are in the habit of subtly insulting the electoral intellect. By common consent, all candidates assume that the British are a maudlin, sentimental folk, and they talk and act accordingly, with results that appear to justify their assumption. The poor, dear ill-treated coolie, the nasty, dirty alien and the white-faced, consumptive stitcher of shirts, the bullet-torn Union Jack, and so on, these are all appeals to sentimentalism; and once made, no amount of reasonable evidence or argument seems able to dissipate

their effect. In the case of the Chinese coolies in South Africa, we now have new evidence, which is printed elsewhere in this issue, that they are pampered rather than oppressed. But until the British proletariat loses its present “jumpyness” and nervousness, and regains its traditional stolidity, and stoicism, plain medical reports will never be able to cope with sentimental sketches.

CARELESS TREATMENT OF COLONIES.

(Daily Press, 17th April.)

BUT for the prompt official “climb-down”, the relations between Great Britain and Natal might easily have been fanned into a flame which would have disturbed the world generally. Although the course taken by the present Home Government and its supporters with regard to the Chinese Labour Question in South Africa was neither dignified nor truthful, we were pleased to see that in his speech in Parliament on February 22nd Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL deprecated any idea of needlessly interfering by a violent reversal of the policy of his predecessors with regard to what was acknowledged to be an experiment. The leading newspapers in China were never very profuse in acknowledgement of the wisdom, in either its political or financial aspect, of introducing Chinese labour for the purpose of working the mines in South Africa; but our objections were practical, not sentimental; and although we would not unwillingly have seen the final abandonment of the scheme, we could not but feel contempt for the want of political sagacity which would convert what some silly bodies, backed up by a party in the present Government who certainly might have been expected to know better, were pleased to call slavery, into an imperial question of importance to the nation. With much of what Mr. CHURCHILL said in the House we were in perfect agreement. Nor are we unwilling to believe with him that “the mine-owners were beginning to realise that Chinese labour was not economically desirable, and that low-paid labour might not mean high profits.” Such a view would not, indeed, disagree with well founded experience elsewhere that low-paid labour by no means implies cheap labour; and that the true remedy would have been rather more skilled white labour, aided if necessary by more machinery, and more skillful direction. Had he, however, only acted on his own subsequent acknowledgment that too much interference on the part of the Home Country would be unpopular with those most directly interested, he himself, and the Government for which he spoke, might have been spared much subsequent humiliation. A more crucial test of the ineptitude of His Majesty’s present advisers remains behind; and this is the attempt to interfere with the responsible government of Natal. The case is instructive as affording an excellent illustration of the principle of “How not to do it.” An ugly rising took place among the natives in Natal, and the Colonial Government, more skilled in the ways of native agitators than the present, presumably able but certainly flaccid Home administration, at once took measures to quell the disturbance. Certain natives were caught red-handed, and were court-martialled and condemned to death. For the particular natives concerned this may have seemed hard, but any wise administrator knows that the best way to prevent unnecessary bloodshed is at the first outbreak to act with decision. Naturally the Home Government, knowing more about the

juggling of the hustings than the ordering of a kingdom, thought more of the four or five natives than of the safety of the Colony—one of the most prosperous and loyal under the Crown. Peremptory orders were at once sent out forbidding the executions. So gross an interference with the powers of a self-governing Colony was, of course, unprecedented, and the Natal Ministry, having no alternative in view of the urgency of the situation, at once resigned. Who gave so foolish an order does not appear. Under ordinary circumstances Parliament would at once have demanded his immediate resignation; but the circumstances are not ordinary, and this course was not taken, nor did the offending Minister have the courage to take the responsibility. Still it became evident that something must be done, and done at once; and Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL was put up in his capacity of Parliamentary Under Secretary to make the best apology he could. Mr. CHURCHILL, whatever failings he may otherwise have, is not deficient in personal courage, and he seems to have been equal to the occasion. The curious sight was witnessed of a powerful Ministry having to withdraw publicly its own obnoxious act. The Natal Ministry, more careful of the interests of the Empire than the Home Government, at once returned to office, and for the present the incident has ceased to be a burning question. Fortunately, too, the measures taken by the Colonial Government have by latest accounts proved successful; and the rising, which under the silly action of the Ministry at home at one time threatened to become serious, has been effectually suppressed. “My son, my son,” said once the celebrated OXENSTIERNA, “little you know with what small wisdom the world is governed.” Probably a better instance of the foolishness which besets those in high places never was chronicled. It is not for us to pronounce an opinion on home politics, but as Colonials we are intimately concerned with the aspect presented to the rest of the world; and few things more unseemly than the Natal incident disgrace the annals of the British Empire. When we think of the promises and protestations of both parties seeking power, and note the failures of both—“So much to do: so little done”, as the late OCEIL RHODES said—we wonder that a wave of political pessimism does not overwhelm the land, and cause electors to regard a visit to the polling-booths as a waste of time.

CHINA AND FRANCE,

(Daily Press, 18th April.)

“CHINA for the Chinese” appears to be the avowed watchword of the newly appointed Chinese Minister to France, who, unlike his predecessor, is taking pains to make his opinions known. Chinese ambassadors everywhere seem to have been popular with interviewers in the last few months, which is natural enough, considering how incidents are constantly occurring in China to focus the world’s interest in that unhappy country. His Excellency LEW SHIH-SHUN is of a different stamp to many of his colleagues, and his opportunities have been greater. He had European teachers in his native province, Kiangsu, and knows the languages and institutions of both England and France as very few of his peers know them. His utterances, beyond their value as evidence that there is a class of Chinese far removed from the narrow views and ignorant prejudices observable in the class that stays at home and wilfully shuts its eyes to the signs of

the times, have not so far been particularly remarkable. While his ability and honest patriotism may be taken for granted, it should be remembered that in his case the wish is patently father to the thought; and that his optimism leads him to blink stubborn facts. He declines to admit that there is any general feeling of hostility towards foreigners in China, and explains the frequent outbreaks as "chiefly due to ignorance." It is that very ignorance, of course, which may still, in spite of educational effort, be described as general, that is responsible for the general feeling of hostility towards foreigners. The ancient ignorance and the ancient hostility have neither been removed, and if mitigated at all, then only on their fringe. We would fully accept his assurance that "it was entirely against China's wishes and interests to adopt an attitude of hostility towards the rest of the world: she wanted to multiply points of contact with other nations, so as to assist her own development," if only it were granted that the term "China" embraced him and his like. But Paris is more fortunate than Peking, in its type of Chinese diplomats, and His EXCELLENCY will probably discover in the course of his duties that he has to combat with difficulties within as well as without. Quite recently the province of Hunan has been flooded with a vernacular pamphlet advocating his own views, but in which the statement is made that soon the foreigners will do to China what France has done to Annam, namely, kill seven-tenths of the population! That is a sample of the ignorance and foreign hostility before referred to. In the case of LEW SHIH-SHUN, while we may modify those terms as applying to him, he is not altogether above suspicion. Recently, when the GOVERNOR of Annam was announced to be starting for Yunnan with the object of inspecting the railway works there, he (the Chinese Minister) telegraphed to his chiefs at Peking that the reason given for the GOVERNOR's journey was not the true one, that it was merely a pretext precedent to French encroachment in that Province. The probability is that there was more distrust than reason behind that warning; and unless he had the gravest cause for it, it was not the sort of thing to bring about the useful kind of contact he has since desiderated. It is a pity, for he is one of the men to whom China must look for salvation; and on occasion he speaks with a sweet reasonableness that is especially to be admired in a Chinese statesman. He does not, for instance, share the impatience of his younger compatriots for the abolition of extra-territoriality. The time is not ripe for that, and it is less ripe even than he thinks, for he does not seem to be aware that the alleged reform of Chinese penal procedure is as yet only nominal. To a suggestion that the new national spirit showed itself in a disposition to take railway concessions out of the hands of foreign syndicates, he diplomatically replied that when the concessionnaires failed to carry out their obligations, they could not expect to retain their privileges. That again, it will be noted, was scarcely quite ingenuous. But we can hardly blame a patriotic Minister for making the best of a bad case. It is to be hoped that further experience will convince him that his foreign friends have no ulterior designs upon Chinese territory, and that now their mutual distrusts are being removed by ententes cordiales, there is less reason than ever for Chinese distrust of them. Their mutual understanding is to be good; not to exploit a third party.

JAPAN'S TRADAL EMINENCE.

(Daily Press, 19th April.)

Most people having grown accustomed to the idea of Japan as a potential rival in commerce will be surprised to learn that Dr. RUTHERFOORD HARRIS does not think Japanese competition need be feared at all under existing conditions. He speaks of "the small and infantile scale on which Japan's industries are conducted", and considers that any prospect of Japanese commercial supremacy, even in China, is exceedingly doubtful. Japanese Government returns and business statistics have been telling the world a more flattering tale; and that the lion's share of what the enormous China market has to offer would ultimately fall to Japan has been regarded as almost a foregone conclusion. Possibly the other commercial nations have been taking Japanese success too much for granted, in view of recent military achievements; and will now feel somewhat relieved by Dr. RUTHERFOORD HARRIS's statements.

"Although the Japanese are strong and united when confronted by a foreign enemy, they return, he says, to their former state of petty domestic dissension and seeking after small gain as soon as the tension is withdrawn. In my opinion, so long as the better classes do not take seriously to business, and devote time and take pleasure in empty political talk, no real progress will be made in commerce and industry. The existence of a class of men, without any definite occupation, who depend on the production of others for their living, is to be deprecated. England sixty years ago resembled Japan of to-day in many respects. At that time there were very few better-class Englishmen who pursued any business. Since then, however, a complete change has taken place, and there are now many high-class men who are leaders in commerce and industry. An example in this direction set by some rich and enterprising Japanese peers will have the effect of breaking down the existing prejudice. At the same time, if men like Mr. Asano and Mr. Okura, who have accumulated wealth by their own efforts, were, by means of magnificent mansions and luxurious living, to show what success in business means, it would have the effect of arousing the wealthy but slumbering peers and others to a sense of the situation."

From the foregoing quotation it will be seen that even Dr. HARRIS's words need to be carefully weighed; he appears to have taken a too sweeping view of the matter. England, the nation of shopkeepers, still has its "class of men who depend on the production of others for their living," but like the Samurai of Japan and the plutocrats of America, they are not sufficiently numerous to detract the commercial progress of the country. The plausibility of this criticism of Japan wanes as soon as the argument is realised: the critic makes too much of the well-known Samurai tradition. Taking into consideration the comparatively short period since the Japanese graduated in trade and manufacture, we should think twice about calling their industries "small and infantile." They may be small from the American point of view, but then America takes pride in big things. Since the Japanese Commercial Code was revised six or seven years ago, there has been no lack of undertakings to satisfy Western ideas of importance; and after all, the statistics of exported commodities tell a more trustworthy tale than can an individual sightseer after a more or less cursory survey. America generally, where commerce is concerned, appears to put a much more respectful estimate on the importance of the island empire; and it is possible that we may soon hear of a reciprocal treaty between the two countries, by which Japan will abolish the duty on

American wheat and flour, and America reduce by fifty per cent. or so the duty on Japanese silk fabrics. A new treaty on these lines, which should have the effect of greatly developing trade between the two nations, is, we understand, being talked of on both sides of the Pacific.

FOR "THE MAN IN THE STREET."

(Daily Press, 20th April)

Apart altogether from its quaint expression, and most certainly apart from its political bias—a thing we deliberately avoid—the brief extract which we reprint elsewhere, from the writings of the *Singapore Free Press* "Topicist," appears to take hold of the right end of the philosophical stick. The average reader, whatever his political views, will probably enjoy its flavour as a philippic, but if the average reader would also ponder it seriously for a reasonable time, allowing its mental stimuli full effect, the subsequent thought processes should be of a momentous and, in his case, a startling nature. It is "the man in the street" whom we are thinking of, and therefore the average reader of the centres of civilisation; and not so much the average reader in the Far East, whose mind is diverted by immediate considerations from the problems which seem lately to be obtaining extraordinary prominence in Europe. Party politics have caused the terms "Radical" and "Conservative" to lose their original value, and we cannot put in a plea for conservatism without being suspected of holding a brief for the Tory party. Yet that is the apparent need, when we look round and observe the rash fervour, the iconoclasm, the disregard of consequences and of experience, with which (to repeat a recent phrase of our own) Utopian ideals are being bandied about as if they were banknotes, payable on demand. Socialism, even of the "whole-hog" variety, is a noble ideal, but it is true only with an "if." If all men would be, feel, and do so-and-so, pure socialism would be an undoubted panacea for all the ills that civilisation is heir to. Old-age-pensions, free education and free food for poor scholars, woman suffrage and public creches for working mothers, payment of legislators, these and many other remedies so ardently advocated can be but partial remedies, no more efficacious to cure the complaints of civilisation than is an embrocation of camphorated vaseline in the case of cancer. France and America, the most advanced in radicalism, have got rid of the old historic tyranny of monarchism, but no one supposes that they have attained perfect satisfaction and happiness. Great Britain, the retention of whose monarchism has averted troubles incidental to republicanism, appears now to be upsetting its latest surviving tyranny, the tyranny of Capital, and probably before long it will discover that it has but set up another, the tyranny of Labour. *La tyrannie est morte: vive la tyrannie.* And when in its turn Labour goes back to its own place, at some future and by no means improbable Runnymede, the free-est of free peoples will find that there is one tyranny that never dies, the tyranny of the majority. Reform as we will, dream as we may, we shall surely find the uselessness of kicking against the pricks. We expect too much of life: the highest ideal so far consistent with reason has been the greatest happiness of the greatest number; the greatest happiness of all is an impossibility. Civilisation, being an effort of man to improve upon nature, must have its darker aspects. "Such things as these we know must be", as the boy

CASPAR was reminded when he pointed out the grisly side of a famous victory. INGERSOLL says it is too early in the history of the world to write a creed: it is certainly too early in the history of civilisation to forecast a satisfactory *finis*; and as every reform must be in the nature of an experiment, it is obvious that cocksureness in the reformer is to be deprecated. If there be one thing in which downright radicalism seems to be needed, we should say that thing was education. We are frequently tempted to wish that the hoary, moth-eaten traditions that hamper it could be swept away in a single day, so that our children might start the road of real wisdom unencumbered. Then the yoke of the majority might become less galling to the minority. Let them learn, let us all learn, to realise human limitations. Nature and its law, as overruling all other law, should be studied. We do not mean that the rising generation should be bothered with the fashionable petty details about tomtits and taraxacum; but that the essence of human environment, its esoteric philosophy, its ruthless individual-ignoring laws, should be brought home to them. This does not involve, as may be said, a spread of pessimism. Pure knowledge and truth unsmirched, such as we are thinking of, cannot put humanity out of conceit with life. It will realise that the sun, in spite of its spots, still gives light and warmth; that nature, harsh and stern as she is to the weakling, is beneficent to the type. But it must never be overlooked that the man who struggles to make a blade of grass grow where none grew before, a metaphor that covers all efforts to reach a human Utopia, is fighting nature; and he must not grumble if nature, as is her custom, makes a flank attack. To hope to conquer all along the line is to kick against the pricks, to plough the sand, to court disappointment. These are a few of the thoughts that must occur to those who yield their minds to the stimuli concealed in the apparently flippant paragraph to which we refer.

HONGKONG JOTTINGS.

April 16th.

I am afraid those who witnessed the market race at the Gymkhana on Saturday would not form a very high opinion of the housewifely accomplishments of the ladies who assisted. Most of them were apparently weak in arithmetic, and, though it be ungallant to say so, they signally failed in making out the required bills—correctly. Had the calculations been other than in vegetables, say, in haberdashery, the results might have been different. Perhaps their pencils needed pointing and would not figure accurately, or perhaps the ladies metaphorically lost their heads. At any rate the fair sex can always rely on our indulgence, a feeling which no doubt led a certain gentleman to remark that he would open a school of arithmetic "for ladies only."

In the intervals between the races on Saturday I wondered why we were such a favoured people in respect of betting and gambling. Nearly every week I see cases reported in the *Press* in which the police have made raids on native houses where Chinese were gambling, but at the "pari" we could gamble away to our heart's content or rather to the extent of our pockets and our credit with neighbours. Of course as individuals we have the privilege of being inconsistent, but we look for better things from our authorities. Why differentiate between the native and the European? If gambling for matches and cents be an offence on the part of John, why should the gambling for dollars in tens and hundreds be counted harmless amusement on the part of those who are considered more

enlightened? But the race course is not a good place in which to solve problems, and I came away still wondering why.

All who have the welfare of the Colony at heart will be glad to learn that the railway operations in the New Territory are proceeding apace. The greatest progress is seen in the neighbourhood of Taipo, where several miles of completed embankment are to be seen. Visitors there this Easter tide assure me that the work is very substantial, and judging by the expeditious manner in which the line is being made, we shall in a comparatively short time be hearing the snort of the locomotive as it emerges from Shateen and comes speeding along to Kowloon.

I don't mean to suggest that my feelings are hurt, but I should have been better pleased if the committee of the Horticultural Society had not overlooked the fact that the formation of such a society was first made in this journal. Undoubtedly when H.E. the Governor suggested that the old society be resuscitated or a new one formed, the movement received the impetus which carried it to success, and now we have an institution which is likely to do good work in inculcating a greater love of flowers and in effecting improvements in market gardening.

In the interregnum between the cessation of winter sports and the beginning of summer pastimes, billiards seems to be claiming the time and interest of a fairly large section of the community. More than once I have heard the question asked—who is the best amateur player in the Colony? I know several young men who are expert cueists, but an inherent modesty makes them diffident about asserting their rights to such a distinction. On the other hand, certain enthusiasts have made bold to say that the championship was to be found in the Hongkong Club. I have no knowledge of any gentleman who can pose as the Roberts of Hongkong, but I should think this sport-loving community would be glad to have the question answered.

The fine new house built for the magistrate at Taipo—a portion of which is allotted for the use of H. E. the Governor—has been completed and gossip has it that there was a pleasant housewarming the other evening.

The Sanitary Board has been freely criticised of late for what some consider its extravagance. Not to say waste, and while I have not been able to give my approval to all that they do, I must absolve them from the charge of extravagance. The other day I was handed a communication from the office of that much-maligned authority and was amused to notice at the foot of the cover the words "Kindly return envelope to M.O.H." Naturally this departure from the custom of ordinary correspondence led me to seek a reason, and after much cogitation I came to the conclusion that the Board had commenced a policy of retrenchment. No longer would charges of wasteful expenditure be levelled at them with any semblance of truth. No, they were determined to economise, and nowhere more easily than in the supply of stationery. Envelopes which cost about thirty cents a hundred need never be bought after the first purchase if a little care and forethought be exercised. For instance, what more simple than to note on each that it should be returned to the department from which it was issued? Thus it may be used over and over again. In the same way a whole sheet of note-paper should never be utilised to write a communication which extends only to a few lines. It should be halved, and the other piece reserved for subsequent use. Some may describe this as meanness or parsimony, but without applying any particular name to it I am hoping that this is the small beginning from which great results may be expected.

BANYAN.

It has been ascertained by an expert European assayer engaged by the Hunan authorities that the iron pyrites found in the Hsingkuo prefecture contain a large admixture of silver, and Viceroy Chang Chih-tung has ordered the Mining Office to erect smelting furnaces at once.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on April 17th at the Board Room. The Hon. Dr. F. Clark (president) presided, and there were also present—Dr. W. W. Pearse, M.O.H., Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, Mr. F. J. Badeley, Mr. E. A. Hewett, Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin, Mr. Lau Chu-pak, Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Mr. H. Humphreys, Mr. Fung Wachun and Mr. G. A. Woodcock (secretary).

THE NUISANCE AT THE POST OFFICE.

The PRESIDENT said—With reference to the matter raised by Mr. Hewett at the last meeting, you will be glad to know that the Government has given instructions for the basement of the new Post Office to be filled up with clean stone pending the time of its being covered in. I think you will also have noticed that the whole site is covered with a matched roof so that there is now less probability of water accumulation.

PLAGUE RETURNS.

The following minutes relative to the decision came to at the last meeting of the Board to try and ascertain the death rate in Canton and Macao from plague and other causes were laid on the table:—

Mr. LAU CHU-PAK—I understand that recently all the houses in Canton were numbered and the number of people living in each house recorded. If the British Consul General is asked to approach the provincial Government he may be able to arrange for the required information to be supplied.

In submitting the recommendation to the Government Dr. CLARKE intimated—We already receive weekly bulletins from Macao. I attach the latest to hand. With regard to Canton, I think that the Commissioner of Customs is the most likely person to obtain the figures the Board requires with regard to the death rate and population of the city of Canton.

The Governor (to the Colonial Secretary): Let the Macao weekly report be communicated regularly to the Sanitary Board and have the annexed printed letter to the Consul-General to Canton filed. I fear it is very unlikely that we shall be able to ascertain the Canton rate of mortality with any approximation to accuracy, as I believe that even the total population of that city is not known within a quarter of a million. Mr. Humphreys told me that it was between 1,000,000 and 1,250,000. I gather that was only a guess. Captain Gordon Casserly in his book "Land of the Boxers" published in 1893, states on page 236 as follows:—"In 1874 the population of Canton was 1,560,000, including the floating population, put down at 230,000, and the inhabitants of Honam, 100,000." He tells us that probably it is largely increased. I do not know, but I am inquiring as to the source of the information. The late Colonel Mark Bell, V.C., in a military report on China printed in Simla in 1884, gives the population of Canton as 1,600,000. From my acquaintance with this officer I am satisfied that these figures were the most reliable available when he included them in his work. In "The European Settlements in the Far East," a book anonymously published in 1900, there occurs the following passage on page 158:—"The population of Canton is estimated at 2,500,000, which is the last figures given in the Customs Trade report. The native official report in 1895 gave the population as 499,288; but this was exclusive of the boat population and is believed to have been incorrect as regards the land population." The same statement is repeated word for word in the Directory and Chronicle for China, etc. Details in 1895 report before referred to are given by Madrolle's "Chine du Sud"—a guide book published in 1904—in the following terms:—"L'agglomération de Canton est habitée par près de 60,000 habitants, qui d'après le recensement effectué par les autorités indigènes en juin 1895, se répartiraient ainsi: les deux villes murées 161,010 (dont 97,846 dans la vieille cité); Faubourg de l'est 48,540; Faubourg de l'ouest 279,604 auxquels il faut ajouter: Honam 30,000 hab.: population demeurant sur les barques 20,000; gens de passage 30,000." None of the German books on China that I have been able to consult ventured at any estimate of the population of Canton. Nothing of much use in this matter can be

gathered from two American writers. W. Bareilly Parsons on page 30) of "An American Engineer in China" considers 5,000,000 a most generous estimate for the district of Canton, including Fatsan, and other places in the vicinity; T. R. Jernigan in "China in Law and Commerce," refers to the population of Canton as over 1,000,000 and Fatsan as having 750,000. I think the above notes should satisfy the Sanitary Board that even if we can get with any approach to accuracy through inquiries at the Chinese hospitals, Kaifong committees and coffin shops a record of the deaths at the city, these would scarcely enable us to estimate the rate of mortality per thousand of the population of the city.

The Colonial Secretary (to the Secretary of the Sanitary Board):—I understand the Macao Bulletin is received regularly in your department. It should be regularly laid before the Sanitary Board, if this has not been done.

MARKET PRICES.

Mr. HOOPER, pursuant to notice of motion, asked the following questions, to which we annex the PRESIDENT's answers:—

1. Is the price list of marketable commodities which appears weekly in the newspapers and which is signed by the Inspector of Markets obtained and published by the authority of the Board?—No. The custom of issuing a weekly statement of market prices, signed by the Inspector of Markets, has existed since 1867, which is many years before the Sanitary Board came into existence.

2. If not, by whom is the Inspector authorised to obtain and publish it?—The authority no doubt came from the Government originally.

3. Is the information paid for by the newspapers, or are the newspapers paid for publishing it?—No.

4. If so, how much is paid and by whom?—I understand that the guild of poultry dealers pays \$2 a month to one of the newspapers for copies of the list, so far as it relates to poultry and game.

5. How does the Inspector obtain the information?—By inquiry at the various stalls.

6. Is a copy of the price list as published supplied to the stall-holders?—Only to the dealers in poultry and game.

7. If so, do they pay anything for it, and how much?—Only so far as stated in answer No. 4.

Mr. HOOPER—I would like to ask you further whether you are aware of the fact that the two dollars to the *China Mail* are for 200 copies of the price list? If so, what is done with these copies? It arises out of the question.

The PRESIDENT—So far as my information goes, the two dollars are paid by the Guild of Poultry Dealers for copies supplied to the Guild for distribution among its members.

Mr. HOOPER—And not to any other people? The PRESIDENT—Not so far as my information goes.

Mr. HOOPER—They are supplied only to the Poultry Guild?

The PRESIDENT—Yes.

The discussion closed by Mr. HOOPER remarking that that was all he had to say until he had considered the subject further.

THE PLAGUE AND INFECTION.

Mr. LAU CHU-PAK, pursuant to notice, asked the following questions, to which the PRESIDENT's replies are appended:—

1. Under what bye-law have contacts or persons living on the same floor with a plague patient been compelled to strip off their clothes and wear those provided by the Sanitary Board?—Bye-law 4 of the bye-laws governing "disinfection of infected premises" contained in schedule B of the Public Health and Building Ordinance.

2. Is it not likely that the clothes provided by the Sanitary Board may also get infected when produced at the plague infected premises and handled by coolies engaged in plague work? If so, what difference is there between the people's own clothes and those provided by the Sanitary Board?—The Sanitary Board clothing is disinfected immediately after use.

3. Is it the result of actual experiments that the clothes of the contacts carry infection? If so, are all the clothes of the undermentioned persons whom the nature of their duties bring them into closer contact with the disease, submitted to the same process of disinfection immediately in every case as those of the patient's fellow-

lodgers? If not, why not?—(a) Practitioners attending plague patients and holding post-mortem examinations on plague bodies. (b) Officers of the Sanitary Department working in the plague-stricken houses. (c) Coolies engaged in the removal of the sick and the burial of the dead. No such experiments have been conducted in Hongkong, but it is generally admitted by plague experts that clothing may carry the infection of the disease, especially if soiled with discharges from infected persons. Special precautions are taken by practitioners and officers of the Sanitary Department to protect their clothing from defilement; should any such clothing, however, become polluted with infected material, it would be at once disinfected. The clothing of coolies employed in disinfecting infected premises and in coffining infected bodies is disinfected daily, and they are required to have a hot bath on completion of their work.

4. Is it a fact that even in the cold winter the occupiers of the same floor as a plague-stricken patient are stripped of everything they are wearing and forced to put on a thin suit (one coat and one pair of trousers) provided by the Sanitary Board, and pending the disinfection of their own clothes they are to stand in the cold for hours?—Only one complaint of insufficient clothing has come to the notice of the M.O.H., and instructions were at once issued for extra clothing to be given out whenever asked for, and flannel clothing is now provided for cool weather.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

Mr. HEWETT, before moving the motion standing in his name, said it was considered necessary and proper that certain sanitary inspection should be given to property in Hongkong. There did not appear to him to be any reason why Government property should be exempt from this rule, because they knew very well that Crown lands and buildings occupied by Government officials were just as likely to be insanitary as other property. All buildings must constantly get into an insanitary state, and to prevent them becoming a danger to the health of the Colony they should be inspected by sanitary officers. It was absolutely necessary that sanitary inspection of Government property should be transferred from Government officials to their own experts, and that these experts should have the right to enter Crown lands and buildings for the purpose of seeing that they were in a sanitary condition, and reporting them to the proper authorities if they were not. This was not asking the Government to give up any of their right—merely asking them to transfer a sort of nebulous control to qualified Government officers. He moved "That in the opinion of the Board it is desirable all Crown lands and Government buildings be placed under the control of the Sanitary Board so far as sanitary matters are concerned and that the officers of the Sanitary Department have the same right of inspection as is now granted with regard to privately owned property under Section 23 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance No. 1 of 1903 as amended by Ordinance 23 of the same year."

Mr. HOOPER seconded the motion. He said he might say that some of it was not new. When the present Public Health and Building Ordinance was going through its earlier stages the principal European landowners in this Colony, over which the speaker presided, obtained the services of four of the principal firms of architects in this Colony, and they drew up a detailed report and criticism on the bill. In that report, which was annexed to a petition to the Governor, they advocated that the nuisances specified in section 26 of the Ordinance Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 should apply to Government as well as to private property, and if members would look at section 4 of the Ordinance they would find that there was a certain quantity of Government property which came under the Board. He thought what Mr. Hewett suggested, that the section should be extended so as include all Government property, was not in any way derogatory to the Government. They were all for the time being members of the Government and the officers of the Board were Government officers. If there was a nuisance on Government property, surely the Government would not take

exception to Sanitary officers removing it. The speaker referred to the Gardeners' cottages, and said he knew that the down pipes of that building were for more than eighteen months in such a choked condition that had they belonged to any private individual they would not have been left as they were for more than eighteen hours. With regard to Crown lands, there was one piece near Beaconsfield Arcade which was in a very dirty state, and there could be not the slightest doubt that it was injurious to health. Again, they had only to go along Caine Road and see the piece of land near the Disinfectant Station which was used by the public as a short cut. The place appeared to be nothing more or less than a depot for rubbish, and with these rains the greater part of it was under water, and would be for a long time; it was a breeding ground for mosquitoes. He thought, if Mr. Hewett's resolution was carried, that it would be the duty of Sanitary inspectors to attend to such matters. He did not think they could serve a 24 hours' notice, with a view to a prosecution, on the worthy and honourable Director of Public Works, but he was sure that if such a matter were pointed out to him it would be attended to at once (laughter).

OVERCROWDING.

A return showing the number of persons displaced as the result of overcrowding in the city of Victoria was submitted. It showed that the total for January was 282, for February 126, and for March 186.

Mr. LAU CHU-PAK minuted—It would be interesting to know where the persons displaced have shifted.

Mr. FUNG WA-CHUN—I suppose they have gone out of the Colony.

A BURIAL SITE WANTED.

An application was made by Ko Chi-woo for the purchase of a grave space in Mount Caroline Cemetery.

Mr. HEWETT minuted—I think the application should be refused if in the near future the cemetery will be done away with and existing graves removed elsewhere.

The Hon. RKGISTEAR GENERAL—Isn't there land near Aberdeen set apart for a cemetery of this kind where space for family vaults can be purchased?

The application was refused.

EXTERNAL AIR.

Correspondence was submitted relative to Nos. 2, 3, and 4 Yan Shan Lane.

Messrs. Weaser and Raven, architects, wrote that they had been unable to arrange with the owners of houses Nos. 18 and 20, Wellington Street with regard to removal of cornice encroaching on the external air to Nos 2 and 3, Yan Shan Lane, and they therefore asked the Board to allow them an exemption from complying with the strict letter of the law.

Mr. HEWETT minuted that he did think the exemption should be granted.

Mr. LAU CHU-PAK wrote that in cases of this kind the Government should either resume the houses or pay compensation for alterations.

Mr. HOOPER was of the opinion that the projecting eaves and cornice should not be deducted from area of external air.

It was decided to recommend the Government to grant the exemption.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

The return of samples examined under "The Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance 1896" for the quarter ended March 31, 1906, was submitted. Of 9 samples of milk, 4 of rum, and 4 of whisky, all were found unadulterated.

REMOVAL OF NIGHTSOIL.

Respecting the application of a contractor at Tsim Sha Tsui to inform householders that he was prepared to remove nightsoil from their houses, which permission was refused,

Mr. HOOPER intimated his intention of bringing a resolution on the subject before the Board. He said it was the duty of the State to remove sewage from premises.

NEW MARKET WANTED.

An application for a license to sell pork at Quarry Bay was refused.

Mr. SHELTON HOOPER moved that the Government be requested to provide a sum in the Estimates for next year for the erection of a market at Quarry Bay. The fact that the Board had granted eleven licenses to sell pork there showed that there was need for a market.

Mr. HUMPHREYS seconded, and the motion was carried.

LAUNCH AT KOWLOON.

On April 18th an interesting ceremony was witnessed at the yard of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, when the steel twin screw river steamer *Loongwo* was successfully launched.

The *Loongwo* is a ship of 3,700 tons gross. She has a deadweight carrying capacity of 1,800 tons on 12 feet mean draft, with a speed of 13 knots loaded. Her dimensions are:—Length between perpendiculars, 330 feet; length over all, 342 feet; breadth moulded at main deck, 46 feet; breadth over guards, 58 feet; depth moulded to main deck at side, 15 feet 6 inches; height, main to upper deck, 9 feet; height, upper to promenade deck, 7 feet 3 inches. The engines are twin screw tri-compound direct acting engines on the Yarrow, Schlick and Tweedy system, triple expansion, surface condensing. They are built to Board of Trade rules for a working pressure of 180 lbs. per square inch. The diameter of the cylinders is 17 inches, 38 inches, and 31½ inches (2) respectively, with a stroke of 33 inches. There are two single-ended boilers 15 feet 6 inches on mean diameter and 11 feet 5 inches long, designed and constructed for a working pressure of 180 lbs. per square inch in accordance with the Board of Trade rules and requirements. There is also a donkey boiler 8 feet x 8 feet with an 85 lb. pressure. The vessel is lighted throughout by electricity, and is fitted with a complete system of electric bells. She has been built according to the plans and specifications of the s.s. *Tuckwo*, which was launched from a home yard. The new ship, which is constructed on river boat lines, is intended for the Yangtze trade. She has roomy and comfortable passenger accommodation, and passengers travelling by her should find their journey a pleasure trip in every sense of the word. The accommodation for the captain, officers and crew is also on a commodious scale, while up-to-date principles have been adopted for the expeditious handling of cargo. In the beginning of August last year the *Loongwo* was ordered by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company and last night she took the water for the first time. The turning out of such a well-equipped and modern vessel within eight months from the time when her keel was laid is a smart piece of work, and the Dock Company have every reason to be satisfied with the success of their undertaking.

Mr. A. Sinclair assisted by Mr. Robbs, superintended the work for the owners. Mr. Graham and Mr. Russell looked after the iron and steel work, Mr. G. Smith and Mr. Clelland attended to the carpenter work, Mr. Oates the joiner work, Mr. Neaves, Mr. Guy and Mr. Tully the engineering and Mr. J. Henderson the boiler-making.

A goodly company responded to the invitation of the directors. They were accommodated on a temporary stage, gay with bunting, where a capstan operating a guillotine had been placed. Mrs. C. W. Dickson, escorted by the manager, Mr. W. Wilson, took up her position here, and liberated the vessel which slowly slid down the ways. As she did so Mrs. Dickson performed the christening ceremony. The *Loongwo* took the water prettily, amid the cheers of the spectators and the firing of crackers.

Mr. Wilson then turned to Mrs. Dickson and said—Mrs. Dickson, in the name of the Dock Company I have to thank you for coming to-day and so successfully performing the launching ceremony of the *Loongwo* and I ask your acceptance of this small souvenir of the occasion; on it you will find engraved the name of your sturdy godchild now lying safely afloat in her proper element.

He then presented her with a gold bracelet, which at the lady's request, he fastened on her wrist.

Mrs. Dickson in reply said—Thank you very much for presenting me with this handsome souvenir. It has been a great honour to me to christen this ship and I shall be glad to hear of its success (applause).

Mr. Wilson afterwards invited the company to the library, where a luncheon was served. That gentleman presided, and among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Goetz, Mrs. Pinkney, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Caldwell, Mrs. Ram,

Mrs. Nicholson, Mrs. Moir, Mrs. Ritchie, Capt. and Mrs. Douglas, Mr. E. O. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Parlano, Mr. and Mrs. Rodger, Miss Rodger, Mr. D. Clark, Mr. Friesland, Mr. Brooke Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkie, Mr. Hunter, Mr. F. Smythe, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilkie, Mr. and Mrs. Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. J. Millar, Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael, Mrs. Wilks, Mr. J. Macdonald, Mr. A. Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. T. Skinner, Capt. Tillett, Mrs. Pithy, Mr. J. Dickie and many others including the landing members of the Dock Company's staff.

The Chairman, in proposing the toast of the occasion, said—We have to-day witnessed the successful launching of the s.s. *Loongwo*; she is not only the largest vessel this Company has built to the order of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. but also the largest steamer ever built in Hongkong or China, and I trust she will turn out a valuable addition to the fleet of her owners. To the ordinary spectator, the launch of a ship, when all goes well, may appear a very simple matter, but believe me it is an operation that is attended with a very great deal of careful thought and skilful manipulation, as Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Smith could tell you, to say nothing about the anxiety that is felt by those responsible, until the ship is safely afloat. Fortunately, the launch of the *Loongwo* has been accomplished without any hitch, and I think we may include Mrs. Dickson in our congratulations to those responsible for a successful and skilful operation. I should like also to acknowledge the courtesy and tact shown by Mr. Sinclair and his assistants in their dealings with us in this contract, which have greatly assisted us in our work. I hope the *Loongwo* will have a very prosperous and profitable career, and prove a credit both to her owners and builders, so much so, that we may before long be called upon to build other ships like her. Ladies and gentlemen, in calling upon you to drink success to the *Loongwo*, I ask you to include the health of her god-mother, Mrs. Dickson (applause).

Mrs. Dickson in reply said—This is the first time I have had the honour of launching a ship. It is a very great honour. Although you have associated my name with the toast I have had very little to do with this ship. It is these gentlemen who for the last eight months have had the anxiety of watching it and seeing it grow into a beautiful ship. I feel very proud of being a god-mother. It is a god-daughter and not a god son. I hope to have an opportunity of travelling in her from Shanghai to Hankow, though it will not be for some time to come. That in itself will, I think, be sufficient inducement to carry me back to the East. I wish all those who travel in her every success, and success also to the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company (applause). I am sorry my husband is not here. He would have spoken better than I do, but he carries the same wishes as I do—Success to the *Loongwo* and the Dock Company.

The company drunk to the toast, and shortly afterwards dispersed.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

FIRST MEETING.

Patrons: H. E. Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G.; H. E. Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur W. Moore, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.; H. E. Maj.-Genl. Villiers Hatton, C.B.; Commodore H. Pigot Williams, R.N.

Members of Committee: The Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club (ex-officio), Lieut.-Col. Aitken, Major Parker, Messrs. G. K. Hall Brutton, C. H. Ross, J. A. Jupp, H. P. White. Judge—Mr. C. H. Ross.

Handicappers.—Mr. H. P. White and Major Parker.

Clerk of the Scales—Mr. J. A. Jupp.

Starter—Major Parker.

2nd Starter—Mr. W. W. G. Ross, Esq.

Time-keeper—Mr. T. S. Forrest.

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer—Mr. C. G. Mackie.

Although the weather on Saturday afternoon was dull and threatening, the rain kept off and the first meeting of the Gymkhana Club, which was held at Happy Valley, was as successful as heretofore. H.E. the Governor arrived in time

for the first race, and watched the events from the stand next the Judge's box. The intervals between races were enlivened by music supplied by the band of the Royal West Kents. Although the course was heavy, the ponies ran well and backers had an opportunity of laying on their fancies in the Pari Mutuel, which, as is usual at Gymkhana meetings, paid only on winners. The highest dividend for the afternoon was \$18, which amount Speculation paid in the three-quarter mile.

Results were as under:—

THREE-QUARTER MILE FLAT RACE.—For Hongkong Subscription Griffins of any Season. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of an open race barred. Winners of an official race to carry 7lb extra; of two or more official races 10lb extra. "Off-day" Winners to carry 3lb extra. Unplaced Ponies in an official race and previous non-starters allowed 5lb. Non-winning Jockeys allowed 5lb. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: A Cup presented by A. Babington, Esq.; 2nd prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. G. C. Moxon's Speculation, 11st 2lbs	(Mr. Mackie)	1
Mr. H. P. White's Zapeter, 11st 11lbs	(Mr. Dupree)	2
Mr. Hickolf's Roscommon 11st 1lb	allowed Mr. Hickman	3
Mr. Henchman's Diadem, 10st 10lbs	(Mr. Brutton)	0
Mr. D. Mackonald's Highland Whisky 10st 6lbs, 5lb allowed (Mr. Clark)		0
Mr. C. G. Mackie's Promised Land 10st 11lb (Mr. Robertson)		0
Mr. Ottery's Red Herring, 10st 10lbs, 5lbs allowed. (Mr. Deacon)		0

The field of seven got a good start and ran in a bunch, Roscommon being slightly in the lead when passing the football stand. He was headed by Red Herring going up the incline who in turn gave way to Speculation who led as the straight was entered. Zapeter who was in the rear of the bunch made his way to the fore and drew rapidly on Speculation, but was unable to overtake him ere the winning post was reached, although only a length separated the ponies. Roscommon ran a good third. The pari mutuel paid \$18 on the winner. Time—1 min. 41 secs.

TENT PEGGING.—Best of three runs. Points for pace and style. Open. Entrance fee \$3. 1st Prize: presented by G. C. Moxon, Esq.; 2nd prize: \$25.

Mr. Cruickshank, 12 points	1
Mr. Belgrave, 1 points	2
Mr. Logan, 8 points	3

In this event one point was allowed for style, three for a carry over 20 yards, two for a carry under 20 yards, one for a touch and one for pace.

GYMKHANA CLUB CHALLENGE CUP.—Distance One Mile.—Value to be declared when Cup is purchased. For all China Ponies. Catch Weights at 10st 6lb. Winners of an open race or open Griffin race 5lb extra. Non-winning Subscription Griffins allowed 5lb. Non-winning Jockeys allowed 5lb. To be won by the pony scoring most marks in the races for the Cup, counting 4 points for a first; 2 for a second; and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the pony on a sale. Any winner of the race to carry 5lb extra for each win in subsequent starts for the Cup, but in the event of a pony carrying the penalty not winning, 2lb to be deducted next time he starts. Penalties accumulative up to 15lb. Entrance fee of \$5 to go in the purchase of a memento to the winner of each race, and \$25 to second pony out of the Club funds. At the conclusion of the Season a Cup, value \$100, will be presented to the Owner of the pony obtaining the second highest number of marks.

Mr. C. G. Mackie's Quaiich, 10st 6lbs (Owner)	1
Mr. W. G. Clarke's Pathan, 10st	2
5lbs, 1lb allowed (Owner)	
Mr. S. P. C's Blue Nile, 10st 1lb	3
5 lbs allowed (Mr. Simcock)	
Mr. W. A. Cruickshank's Mikosh, 10st 11lbs (Owner)	0

Only four ponies faced the starter in the event of the day and their order as they passed the winning post for the first time was Mikosh 1, Blue Nile 2, Pathan 3 and Quaiich 4. The field formed two deep passing the football stand, Blue Nile and Mikosh running in the van. At the foot of the incline Pathan was in the lead,

the other three following in close order. Coming up the straight Pathan was still to the front, but was overhauled by Quaich and failed to respond to the final effort. Time 2 min. 18 secs. The dividend paid was \$1.50.

MARKET RACE. LADIES' NOMINATION.—Competitors start dismounted. The rider will be given a sealed order and basket, which he will take to his nominatrix and dismount. The latter will fill the basket with vegetables as per list, and make out a bill according to the prices on the order; the first rider to return to the judges with a correct supply and account to win. Entrance fee \$3. 1st and 2nd prizes presented by the Club.

Mr. Cruickshank, nominated by ... (Mrs. Cruickshank) 1
Mr. Mackie, nominated by ... (Mrs. Hall Brutton) 2

Evidently the ladies were much flurried in this event, otherwise they would not have failed so signally to make out such small accounts correctly. True, some of them were nearly as rapid as an experienced invoice clerk, but then not one of the accounts was absolutely correct.

HURDLE RACE.—For China ponies. Distance about one mile and a quarter. Catch weights 10st. 8lb. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: A cup presented by J. R. Michael, Esq.; 2nd prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.) Father O'Flynn's Glenburn, 10st 8lb ... (Mr. Simcock) 1

Mr. D. Menocal's Doris Castle, 10st 8lb ... (Mr. Dupree) 2

Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton's Preston, 10st 8lb ... (Owner) 0

Mr. C. H. Ross' Ben Royal, 10st 8lb ... (Mr. Gresson) 0

This was a race between Glenburn and Doris Castle, Preston being out of it through his owner coming off at a hurdle and Ben Royal falling hopelessly to the rear. Glenburn acquired a lead at the start, and although Dupree urged Doris Castle on he was unable to gain on the favourite, who won by four lengths, and paid a dividend of \$10.80.

ONE MILE AND A QUARTER FLAT RACE Handicap.—For all China Ponies, Non-winning Jockeys allowed 5 lb. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: A Cup presented by Sir C. P. Chater, Kt., c.m.g.; 2nd prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. H. P. White's Zapeter, 11st 4lbs ... (Mr. Dupree) 1

Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton's Preston 10st ... 10lbs (Owner) 2

Mr. Hickoff's Roscommon, 10st 6lbs ... (Mr. Hickman) 3

Father O'Flynn's Donnybrook, 10st 2lbs, ... 3lbs allowed (Mr. Gresson) 0

Mr. E. G. Ferguson's Forward, 10st 7lbs, ... 11lbs overweight (Owner) 0

Mr. D. Forbes' Highlandman, 10st 6lbs, ... 4 lbs overweight (Mr. Cruickshank) 0

Mr. T. F. Hough's Emerald, 11st 2lbs ... (Mr. Mackie) 0

Mr. Ottery's Maori King, 10st 3lbs, 5lbs ... allowed (Mr. Deacon) 0

Mr. C. B. Pigott's Zanzibar, 10st 1lb, 2lbs ... overweight (Owner) 0

In this race the mist which was falling over the Valley obscured the view. Zapeter passed the judge's box two lengths ahead of Preston, while Roscommon ran a good third. Time—2 min. 56 3/5 secs. The pari mutuel paid a dividend of \$8.40.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE CLUB MEETING.

The weather during the holidays was not all that could have been desired by the Hongkong Volunteer Rifle Club for their meeting at the Tai Hang range. Entries in the various events were small, only 13 of the corps, out of a membership of 274, competing for the championship. The shooting on the whole—perhaps owing to the dull weather—was not good, the only possible throughout the meeting being made by Sergeant Terrill at 500 yards. The prizes were presented by Mrs. Pritchard, and Major Pritchard read a letter from H.E. the Governor expressing regret that he was unable to attend to distribute them. The Major then expressed the thanks of the corps to the donors of the prizes, Lieut. M. S. Northcote for the good work he had done in connection with

the meeting, and the officers of the corps for their assistance.

The prize donors were:—His Excellency the Governor, Sir Paul Chater, Messrs J. R. M. Smith, A. Turner, W. Wilson, Mrs. Pritchard, Messrs Lane, Crawford and Company, Messrs. Price and Company, Messrs. Caldbeck Macgregor and Company, Messrs Kelly and Walsh, Messrs A. S. Watson and Company, Wong Hing, the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, and the Hongkong Volunteer Rifle Club.

The results were:—

CORPS CHAMPIONSHIP.				
	200	500	600	Ttl.
Bomb. Marshall	32	34	26	92
" Watson	26	28	28	82
Sergt. Andrew	27	31	24	82
Bomb. Rogers	29	33	20	82
Lieut. Ross	26	32	23	81

RIFLE HANDICAP.				
200 YARDS.				
Bomb. Marshall	5554555	scr.	34	
Gunr. Austen	4445433	+ 6=	33	
" Jackman	455453	+ 3=	32	
" Large	4334455	+ 3=	31	
Bomb. Watson	5535444	scr.	30	
500 YARDS.				
Sergt. Terrill	5555555	scr.	35	
Bomb. Darby	4 55535	+ 2=	32	
Gunr. Anderson	5535554	+ 2=	32	
Bomb. Marshall	5544544	scr.	31	
" Watson	5453555	scr.	31	
600 YARDS.				
Gunr. Colee	5 45553	scr.	31	
" Bain	3255435	+ 4=	31	
" Austen	2543524	+ 6=	31	
" Chapman	5433545	+ 1=	30	
Bomb. Marshall	3353555	scr.	29	

NEW AGGREGATE.				
	200	500	600	Ttl.
Bomb. Marshall	34	31	29	94
Sergt. Terrill	29	35	26	90
Bomb. Watson	30	31	27	88
Gunr. Coles	27	29	31	87

HANDICAP AGGREGATE.				
	200	500	600	Ttl.
Bomb. Marshall	34	31	29	94
Gunr. Austen	33	28	31	92
Sergt. Terrill	29	35	26	90
Bomb. Watson	30	31	27	88

OFFICERS' HANDICAP.				
	200	500	600	Ttl.
Lieut. Scott	30	26	25	81
Lieut. Ross	25	31	22	78
Major Pritchard	29	28	21	78

DISAPPEARING TARGET.				
	200	500	600	Ttl.
Sergt. Andrew	27			27
Gunr. Sorby	22			22
" Fairholme	19			19

LADIES' NOMINATION.				
	200	500	600	Ttl.
Bomb. Watson (Mrs. Cuthbert)	23			23
C. S. M. Rodgers (Mrs. Rodgers)	18			18
Gunr. Fairholme (Mrs. Fairholme)	17			17
" Chapman (Mrs. Chapman)	16			16
" Sorby (Mrs. Shaw)	16			16

CONSOLATION.				
	200	500	600	Ttl.
Corp. Blood	26			26

ALL-COMERS.				
	200	500	600	Ttl.
Bomb. Watson	5555545	=34		
Sergt. Andrew	4454555	=32		
Bomb. Marshall	5544454	=31		

500 YARDS.				
	200	500	600	Ttl.
Bomb. Marshall	5545555	=24		
Mr. J. Pidgeon	5554555	=34		
Bomb. Watson	4455555	=33		

600 YARDS.				
	200	500	600	Ttl.
Sergt. Terrill	4455554	=32		
Gunr. Fairholme	3545555	=32		
Mr. J. Pidgeon	5543455	=31		

AGGREGATE.				
	200	500	600	Ttl.
Bomb. Watson	34	33	31	98
Gunr. Fairholme	30	33	32	95
Bomb. Marshall	31	34	30	95
Mr. J. H. Pidgeon	29	34	31	94
Sergt. Andrew	32	32	29	93

An unusual commotion was heard outside the Hongkong Police Court recently, and on inquiry it was learned that eight coolies wearing Government House uniform had just been received into the gaol. At Taiipo they had demanded samshia of an excise officer, and when he declined they assaulted him. They were arrested, brought before Mr. Orme at the Magistracy at Taiipo, and ordered to pay a fine of \$4 each or go to prison.

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, April 17th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE Mr. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

A DISPUTED ITEM.

Ma Chun and Li Chung sued the Kwong Ying Lugg firm to recover the sum of \$103.80 for work done and material supplied.

Mr. A. J. Gardiner (of Mr. O. D. Thomson's office) appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. R. Harding (of Messrs. Ewens, Harston and Harding) for the defendants.

Mr. Gardiner said the matter had been to the Court shroff who found on perusing the books produced that the sum of \$85.90 was due.

Mr. Harding—We don't consent to that at all, my Lord.

His Lordship—Well, there was no use in referring the matter to the shroff. We had better start afresh.

Mr. Harding—I think the books were given to the shroff to see if he could find any items referring to rice, but he says he did not. The plaintiffs have not shown any receipts for rice, and I submit therefore that there is clearly a balance in favour of my clients. The item of \$653 includes a claim for rice, and I can call evidence to show that no less than \$600 was paid in cash that day.

His Lordship—Why didn't you produce this evidence before the shroff? It seems to me that is the very point of the case, and I am not going through the books.

Mr. Harding—The plaintiff says he has given receipts for \$127 for rice.

His Lordship—Did you point that out to the shroff?

Mr. Harding—No, your Lordship.

His Lordship—Well, what is the good of referring the matter to him? I shall refer it back. He has had the books, but nobody to explain to him.

Mr. Gardiner—Both parties were present, my Lord.

His Lordship—Well, you had better attend yourselves. There is only one point to settle and that ought not to take long. The matter is referred back to the shroff.

A MONEYLENDER'S CLAIM.

Isar Singh claimed from F. A. Noronha the sum of \$53, \$45 thereof being due under a promissory note together with \$8 interest.

Mr. A. J. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiff, the defendant, who was absent, being unrepresented.

His Lordship (referring to the note)—This is supposed to be a joint promissory note, but it won't do, as it does not say "we jointly and severally promise to pay."

Mr. Gardiner—The defendant told me that Rocha, the other man who signed the note, has left the Colony.

His Lordship—For the Colony's good, eh! You had better amend your writ and make it for money lent.

This being done His Lordship gave judgment and costs for the plaintiff.

Wednesday, April 18th.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS PIGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

MANSLAUGHTER.

Harhaj Roi was arraigned on the charge of feloniously killing and slaying a coolie named Ng King at Quarry Bay on March 26th.

Sir H. S. Berkeley, Attorney General, instructed by Mr. G. E. Morrell (of the Crown Solicitor's office) prosecuted, and Mr. H. G. Calthrop, instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner (of Mr. O. D. Thomson's office), appeared for the defence.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty, and the following jury were empanelled:—Messrs A. E. Katsch, A. B. Smith, H. Reeves, A. W. Smith, J. W. Kew, H. Harron and F. Gomez.

The Attorney General informed the jury that the prisoner was charged with having caused the death of Ng King under circumstances which, if proved by the evidence, would amount to

manslaughter. The prisoner was the chief watchman at Quarry Bay shipyard, and deceased was one of several coolies employed on those works. On the morning of the 26th March Ng King was engaged with other coolies storing timber in one of the godowns. While so engaged the prisoner looked in at the door, and deceased asked him what he came there for, following up his question by swearing at him. The prisoner it appeared swore back at the deceased, went into the godown, and, as witnesses allege, kicked him more than once on the left side of the body. One of the witnesses said the deceased attempted to run away but prisoner followed him, caught him by the queue, struck him on the side of the face and again kicked him on the body. It was said that deceased staggered from the effect of the blows he received, and a short time afterwards died. A post-mortem was subsequently held upon the body with the result that the doctor found the spleen had been ruptured and came to the conclusion that this rupture caused death.

On the evidence the jury found the prisoner guilty, but with a strong recommendation to mercy.

His Lordship sentenced him to three months' imprisonment without hard labour, the period since his arrest and detention in custody to count as part of the sentence.

Thursday, April 19th.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

Chau Kau and Ho Sau were indicted on a charge of committing robbery with violence in the harbour on March 4th.

Sir H. S. Berkeley, Attorney General, instructed by Mr. G. E. Morrell (of the Crown Solicitor's office) prosecuted, the prisoners, who pleaded not guilty, being unrepresented.

The Attorney General said it seemed that the complainant, Lo Kau, was sleeping in her boat when four men, of whom the two prisoners were alleged to have been part, went up to her boat impersonating police, and said they had come to search on suspicion of her having smuggled goods aboard. They carried with them a dark lantern such as police would use. At first complainant thought they were police, but their real character was soon disclosed. Their boat drew up alongside hers, and to make a long story short they robbed her of rings and other jewellery. They perpetrated an act of great cruelty in order to secure one of the rings, biting the complainant's finger until it bled. The question the jury had to decide was whether the prisoners were two of the men concerned, and evidence would be called in corroboration of the woman's statement that they were.

The evidence having concluded, the jury retired, and on returning to their box found the first prisoner guilty and the second not guilty.

His Lordship sentenced the first to three years' imprisonment with hard labour, and discharged the second.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

A SCHEME FOR TIME.

Lau Tse-pai sued A. A. da Roza to recover the sum of \$50 due for money lent.

Mr. H. K. Holmes appeared for the plaintiff, the defendant, who was absent, being unrepresented.

Mr. Holmes said a cheque for the amount was offered him yesterday, but he was told if he accepted it costs would not be forthcoming. He understood the defendant had engaged a solicitor.

His Lordship—It is simply a scheme for gaining time to let him get over to Macao; however, I suspected it at first.

The plaintiff gave evidence as to advancing the defendant \$50, which amount he said was still owing.

His Lordship—All right, judgment and costs, and I hope you'll get it, because it's the second time this has occurred.

POLICE COURT.

Thursday, April 19th.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (FIRST POLICE MAGISTRATE).

WHAT IS OPIUM?—AN INTERESTING DEBATE.

An unusual case came before the Court in which his Worship had to decide who was entitled to the possession of certain cases of compound opium which had been seized—14 cases of muriate morphia on 7th April and 4 cases on 6th April. Mr. John Hastings appeared for one claimant, and Mr. F. B. Deacon (of Messrs. Deacon, Locker and Deacon) appeared for the Opium Farmer.

His Worship—Is there no chance of the parties coming to some settlement?

Mr. Deacon—My friend is only concerned for a portion of the seizure, seven cases. There are 18 cases.

His Worship—Is there no chance of coming to a settlement with regard to the seven cases?

Mr. Hastings—We have been notified to come here and prove our claim. There is no antagonism between us and the Opium Farmer. I have one or two points to mention. I think the procedure has not been quite in order, but I will come to that later.

Mr. Deacon—As regards the 11 cases I apprehend it will be sufficient if I prove there has been a breach of the Ordinance in respect of them.

His Worship—If there is no claim I think it follows *ipso facto* that it shall be forfeited. All that will be necessary to prove is that there has been due notice.

Mr. Hastings—As I am called upon to prove my claim, your Worship will wish me to begin. The goods which have been seized are seven cases of morphine. In the first place I should mention that the section of the Ordinance referring to opium does not apply to these goods. The claimant is Chan Yat-wa, a merchant, who on the 31st January last made a contract with Messrs. Rumjahn and Co. for the purchase of 14 cases of morphine to be delivered in two shipments, the first to be here within two months. I should add that we have a license, but the goods never came into our possession.

His Worship—So that if I make an order that the goods be delivered to you, your client is a proper person to receive them?

Mr. Hastings—Yes.

Mr. Deacon—I am not admitting that.

His Worship—The proper procedure where there is a claimant would be for the Opium Farmer to take proceedings against him by summons. Otherwise I don't see how the matter is before the Court.

Mr. Hastings—If no charge is made against the claimant then the cases must be delivered to me. If the Opium Farmer thinks he has a charge against anybody he can make it. It goes without saying if he proves his claim it should be delivered.

His Worship—The Ordinance does not meet the case where there is a claimant. The Opium Farmer should proceed by summons either against Rumjahn and Co. or against the claimant. Otherwise you are not before the Court.

Mr. Hastings—I am before the Court. I am a claimant. If I don't appear before the Court my goods will be confiscated. Having proved my claim I am entitled to the possession of my goods. I am a claimant and not a defendant, because there is no charge against me.

His Worship—Supposing I decide you have not made out your claim?

Mr. Hastings—Well, I could not take the goods.

His Worship—Well, you are practically the same.

Mr. Deacon—In the first place my friend is claimant and it necessarily follows that the Opium Farmer is respondent. If that be admitted as the true position, it must follow that the claimant must adduce the evidence on which he bases his claim. The Opium Farmer is ready to adduce opposing evidence as respondent to that claim.

Mr. Hastings—If he can show we are not the owners he is quite entitled to do so. He cannot set out any criminal charge against anybody because that is not before the Court.

Mr. Deacon—That brings me nearer to my second point. The proper procedure under section 37 of the Ordinance is that the Opium Farmer should show that there has been an offence committed.

His Worship—The offence is in the possession of the opium?

Mr. Deacon—I don't know that is an offence. At present my friend has not proved he is in possession.

His Worship—He is going to satisfy me he is in possession.

Mr. Hastings—I have not entered into possession.

Mr. Deacon—I think it will be convenient if we proceed.

Mr. Hastings—My client made a contract with Messrs. Rumjahn and Co., from whom he received some days before the 5th of April an invoice of the goods which arrived by the *Deconha* on 5th April and apparently were landed in the godowns at Kowloon or placed in lighters. Now we come to this important point. The cases were seized by the excise officers on the 6th and 7th instant, but my client knew nothing about this, and on the 9th paid the full amount of the balance, \$7,023, and obtained the bill of lading. Up to that point he had no right to the goods or to possession of them. Our position is this. We have a right to the delivery of these goods. They have never been in our possession, although we have paid for them. I understand that Rumjahn and Co. informed the Opium Farmer about these goods having arrived. There was nothing done behind his back. My second point is that the document will, I think prove we are entitled to the possession of them.

Some discussion followed as to the warrant, but the Magistrate stated there had been no warrant, as the goods had been seized on board ship.

Mr. Hastings, continuing his argument, said that that was not opium within the meaning of the section. In the first place, morphine, although it contained a subtraction of opium, was not opium, and he submitted that if that were opium medicines containing opium, such as soothing syrup, would come within its purview and that would be absurd.

The claimant, Chan Yat-wa, merchant, 16, Ko Shing Street, gave evidence which bore out the opening statement. Under cross-examination he said he was aware of the fact that Rumjahn and Co. were not licensed. He intended to export the goods. He had not gone to the superintendent of imports and exports to make a declaration.

Mr. Deacon said he did not propose to call any evidence.

Mr. Hastings recapitulated the points in his contention—that the goods were improperly seized, because they were not opium, and that he had proved the ownership of his client, who was not the importer, to those goods.

His Worship—I am not clear as to the point I have to try.

Mr. Deacon—I apprehend it is this. Under section 39 of the principal Ordinance notice was posted calling upon any persons who claimed to be the owner of this opium, or compound opium, which was found apparently without an owner, to it. That is what my friend has come for now. That is the only thing that can be before the Court at present. There is nothing in the Ordinance to show what will happen as the result of proceedings such as this. I submit that the intent of the section was to enable the Opium Farmer to know against whom he should take proceedings if he desired.

His Worship—The question is whether the section could ever apply to goods like this.

Mr. Deacon—Quite so. That is one of the points on which my friend puts reliance. Proceeding, he argued that the two Ordinances must be considered as one Ordinance for every purpose. Mr. Hastings had suggested that the contract was an executory one, and that his client did not become the owner until he had paid for the cases. He contended that whether the man brought them through an intermediary or not, he was the importer of the goods, both in law and in fact.

His Worship—If he is the importer he is rightly in possession under his licence.

Mr. Deacon—He has not the right to the goods. He is not before the Court as importer.

If he is not the *bona fide* purchaser of these goods your Worship must find against him.

His Worship—Supposing I decide that the cases be returned to you, Mr. Hastings, then you say you do not admit an offence at once.

Mr. Hastings—No.

His Worship—I am in a difficulty.

Mr. Hastings—There are only two points which your Worship has to decide. The first—has my client made out his claim to these goods, and the second, have they been illegally seized.

His Worship—I understand.

Mr. Hastings—My client is entitled to have them as purchaser.

His Worship—The question whether the Opium Farmer will seize your goods afterwards I have not to consider.

Mr. Hastings—He has already seized them.

Mr. Deacon—The point is whether the claimant can prove his title to them without offence.

His Worship—I have to decide the title; you can take proceedings against him afterwards if you choose.

Mr. Hastings—You cannot try the question of offence unless you have a defendant before you.

His Worship—I have to consider whether the section applies and whether the claimant has made out a title to those cases.

Decision reserved.

HONGKONG SUPREME COURT.

ANNUAL RECORDS.

The report of Mr. A. Seth, Registrar of Hongkong Supreme Court, shows that the number of actions instituted in the Original Jurisdiction of the Court during the year 1905 was 427, and there were 275 pending at the commencement of that year. Of these, 272 were disposed of during the year, 64 being settled or withdrawn before trial, and 257 being struck out of the cause-book as having been standing over generally for more than a year, leaving a balance of 154 undisposed of. The total amount involved was \$7,845,780.34; the debts and damages recovered amounted to \$2,651,983.63; there were three injunctions and one interim injunction granted; the total fees collected and paid into the Treasury amounted to \$23,519.25. In Summary Jurisdiction, the number of actions instituted was 1,889 during the year 1905, and 394 were brought forward from 1904. Of these, 1,663 were disposed of, 752 being settled or withdrawn before trial, and 394 being struck out of the cause-book as having been standing over generally for more than a year, leaving a balance of 226. The total amount involved was \$749,169.34; and the total fees collected and paid into the Treasury amounted to \$8,943.25. The number of distress warrants for rent issued was 435, representing aggregate unpaid rents amounting to \$46,259.92, of which the aggregate sum of \$20,092.47 was recovered, 179 warrants having been withdrawn on settlement between the parties; the fees collected for issuing distress warrants and paid into the Treasury amounted to \$2,800. There were 41 cases and 76 persons committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions. The number of persons actually indicted was 71, of whom 54 were convicted and 17 were acquitted. Against five persons no indictments were filed, and they were discharged pursuant to the provision of "The Criminal Procedure Amendment Ordinance, 1904." There were 5 appeals instituted during the year of which four were disposed of, leaving one pending. One case was carried to the Privy Council, but no decision has yet reached the Colony. Leave to appeal to the Privy Council was granted in the case of Tang Tsz U, appellant, and the Attorney General, respondent, commonly known as the *Cheung Sha Wan* case, on the 4th April. On the 27th July, time for appealing having expired, the petition for leave was dismissed with costs on the application of the respondent. In Admiralty Jurisdiction there were nine actions instituted, two of which were disposed of, one having been settled before trial, leaving six pending. The number of vessels arrested was three, while the total fees received and paid into the Treasury amounted to \$818.50. There

were 64 petitions filed in bankruptcy jurisdiction, 47 being creditors' petitions and 17 being petitions by the debtors themselves. The number of receiving orders made was 46, being 34 on creditors' petitions, and 12 on debtors' petitions. The number of public examinations held was 16; there were 28 adjudications; and two compositions were approved by the Court. There was one discharge. The aggregate amount of declared assets was \$1,867,768.51, and declared liabilities \$3,125,657.21. Of the declared assets only \$217,275.36 were recovered. The fees paid into the Treasury amounted to \$5,202.20, including the Official Receiver's commission as trustee where no trustee has been appointed by the creditors. There were 180 grants made by the Court in probate and administration jurisdiction, being: Probates, 84; letters of administration, 96. The aggregate value of the estates was \$4,837,704.24. Probate duties amounted to \$116,601.00. Court fees to \$8,845.15 and Official Administrator's commission paid into the Treasury to \$2,158.53. There were 49 estates vested in, or administered by, the Official Administrator during the year, representing an aggregate value of \$31,077.00. 11 estates were wound up during the year, as against 25 in 1904, representing an aggregate value of \$3,700.60. The total number of trust estates in the hands of the Official Trustee at the end of 1905 was 19, and the aggregate amount of trust funds \$96,378.08, as against 23 estates aggregating to \$241,264.34 in 1904, and certain house property, viz., No. 6, Radnaxela Terrace. The total number of companies registered from the commencement of the "Companies Ordinance, 1865" was 462, with an aggregate capital of \$211,794,108. Of the 462 companies on the register some are defunct, some were not floated, and some were wound up, leaving 254 on the register at the end of 1905, representing an aggregate capital of \$128,558,501. There were 38 companies registered in 1905, the revenue from which was:—Registration fees, \$6,167.50, filing and other fees, \$1,415.50, total, \$7,583. The total sums collected during the year by way of fees and commissions paid into the Treasury amounted to \$61,984.69, as against \$49,108.37 in the previous year. The Puisne Judge, Mr. Justice Wise, returned from leave of absence on 22nd May, and resumed his duties on the same day. The Chief Justice, Mr. (now Sir) Francis Piggott, who was appointed to succeed Sir William Meigh Goodman (retired), arrived in the Colony on the 23rd May, and assumed the duties of his office on the same day. Sir Francis Piggott received the honour of knighthood on the 24th June, 1905. During the year the following gentlemen were appointed Commissioners for Oaths, &c., so long as they should hold their several offices, viz.:—Mr. J. W. Lee-Jones, Deputy Registrar and Accountant, to be a Commissioner for taking acknowledgements by married women of the deeds to be executed by them; Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Land Officer, to be a commissioner to administer oaths, &c.; Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, Assistant Land Officer, to be a commissioner to administer oaths, &c.; Mr. P. Jacks, Assistant Land Officer, to be a commissioner to administer oaths, &c., *vice* Mr. Melbourne whose commission lapsed on his severance from the Land Office. The Registrar, Mr. Arathoon Seth, received the honour of a Companionship of the Imperial Service Order on the 24th June, 1905. J. H. Kemp, Deputy Registrar and Appraiser, acted as 2nd Magistrate from 20th March to 12th April, when he proceeded to England on three months' vacation leave, followed by nine months' leave of absence on half salary, the discharge of the duties of his office being arranged departmentally. Mr. J. Dyer Ball, First Chinese Interpreter, was appointed to act as Assistant Registrar General on the 10th August, his place being filled by Mr. Li Hong Mi, the Second Interpreter, Mr. N. G. Nolan, Interpreter at the Magistracy, taking the place of the latter.

A missionary publication raises a ridiculous objection to the use of "native" in China, as "native newspaper", "native Christian", and so on. We should imagine our Chinese friends would prefer that to the missionary word "heathen".

FOGS ON CHINA COAST.

The Government of Hongkong have received a special report from Mr. G. Figg, dealing with the phenomena of fog distribution. We make the following extracts:—

The occurrence of fog on the China coast has been investigated from observations made at the treaty ports and lighthouse stations along the coast during the five years 1901 to 1905 inclusive. The ports record much less fog than the lighthouse stations in their respective neighbourhoods. But it must be remarked that observations are usually recorded every six hours at the ports, whereas they are made every three hours at the lighthouses. Nevertheless it would appear that much more fog is found a few miles seaward of the river mouths than at the ports on rivers a little inland. For instance taking the three ports, Swatow, Amoy and Foochow, we find that the mean monthly percentage for the year is 2.5, whereas grouping Lamock, Chapel Island, Ocksen, Turnabout and Middle Dog results, we obtain a mean annual percentage of 13.5. We get almost the same result if we compare Chefoo with the Shangtung Promontory and Howki lighthouses, but the difference is not so great when Ningpo and Woosung are compared with the adjacent lighthouse stations. When the mean percentage of the whole of the stations is taken, April proves to be the foggiest month, 25 per cent. of the days being foggy, and September has the least fog, viz., 1 per cent. But the time of the occurrence of the maximum varies with latitude, the S. coast recording the maximum in March, and Shantung and the Gulf of Pechili between June and July. As to the conditions under which fog is produced, it is found that the existence of areas of low pressure over the Continent and adjacent waters are the chief factors. In Spring the normal high pressure over the continent is gradually disappearing and from time to time low pressure areas take its place. The north-east monsoon under the latter condition becomes light or ceases altogether. At the same time there is an inflow of warm humid air from equatorial regions. We thus frequently have a surface current of light N.E. winds blowing along the coast of a relatively low temperature as compared with the warm moisture laden current coming from the South, the latter, however, not necessarily being surface currents but of low altitude. This is frequently seen by the wind records at Victoria Peak (1,816 feet above M.S.L.) and from the direction of the lower clouds. In such cases it is found that the vertical temperature gradient ordinarily obtaining between sea level and the Peak is diminished or even reversed, the Peak sometimes having a higher temperature than that at sea level. And it is in March that the least mean difference between the air temperature at the signal station and that at the Observatory (109 feet above M.S.L.) is found, the April difference being very little greater. The intermixture of these two currents of air of quite different temperatures is the chief factor in the production of fog along the coast. With the complete establishment of the hot weather condition over the continent fog practically ceases to occur, except the purely local fogs, which occasionally occur at individual stations in the summer, and which are usually caused by the cooling of the ground by radiation. The class of fog occurs usually in the evening or early morning hours and is quickly dissipated by the warming up of the air after sunrise. Towards the end of the year fog begins to increase again. The air over the continent has now become much colder and any rush towards the coast of a relatively warm air, such as happens when a depression forms, and is liable to cause fog. To the navigator the practical importance of the results arrived at is this, that about the beginning of the year whenever it is known that low pressure areas exist over China or adjacent water he may expect to find more or less fog along the coast, its occurrence becoming more and more frequent and its character probably denser, until the period of the year when the maximum of fog obtains is reached on the different parts of the coast. On the other hand when China is covered by high pressure areas he may be tolerably sure that he

will not meet with fog along the coast, but he will, at times, find a good deal of haze. For example, in February, 1905, during the period 8th to 17th inclusive, anticyclonic conditions prevailed over China, and not a single station on the coast recorded fog. The mean height of the barometer in Hongkong for the period named will be a sufficient index as to pressure conditions over China. It was 30.26 or 0.11 inch above normal. From the 18th to 25th fogs were general over the S. coast of China, the Formosa Channel and the E. coast as far North as the Chusan Archipelago, corresponding to a period of low pressure over S. China and the Eastern Sea. The mean height of the barometer in Hongkong for this period was 29.98 or 0.17 below the normal.

VICTORIA GAOL.

The report of Mr. F. G. Badeley, superintendent of Victoria Gaol, as published in the *Government Gazette*, shows that the number of prisoners received into prison during the year 1905 was 6,227, as against 7,464 for the year 1904. There was thus a decrease of 1,237 on the total number of admissions, as compared with the previous year. The number of convictions from the New Territory was 169, against 80 for the previous year. The following table shows the number of convicts confined in Victoria Gaol on the 31st December, for the past ten years:—

Year.	No. of Convicts.	Percentage to Estimated Population.
1896	40	.016
1897	51	.020
1898	55	.021
1899	93	.037
1900	141	.052
1901	180	.059
1902	215	.068
1903	245	.075
1904	243	.067
1905	216	.057

The number of prisoners admitted to the prison on 1905 for offences not of a criminal nature was 3,383, made up as follows:—Convicted by Courts Martial, 64; under the Opium Ordinance, 1,307; under the Gambling Ordinance, 342; under the Market Ordinance, 288; under the Arms Ordinance, 19; under the Vehicle Ordinance, 85; under the Sanitary Bye-laws, 141; under the Harbour Regulations, 68; for drunkenness, 74; for trespassing, 47; for disorderly conduct, 270; for vagrancy, 52; for contempt of court, 5; for assault, 206; for obstruction, 124; for cutting trees, 36; for fighting, 250; for mendicancy, 5. 1,778 persons were imprisoned without the option of a fine; 1,989 served imprisonment in default of payment of fines; 837 fines were paid in full, while 719 were part paid. There were 13 deaths from natural causes, three executions and two births in the prison. 83 juveniles were admitted into prison, 35 of whom were sentenced to be whipped in addition to various terms of imprisonment varying from twenty-four hours' detention to one month's imprisonment with hard labour. The percentage of convicted prisoners admitted to prison with previous convictions recorded against them was 8.50, as compared with 12.26 for the year 1904. There were 1,029 punishments awarded for breaches of prison discipline, being an average of 1.47 per prisoner, against 798 in the preceding year, and seven prisoners were sentenced to be whipped with the birch by the Assistant Superintendent and one with the cat-o-nine-tails by order of the same officer in conjunction with a Justice of the Peace. The Home system of registering prisoners on their admission to prison was introduced on the 1st January, 1905, and is working well. The complete separation of first offenders from habitual criminals has been observed during the year. The site for a new prison at Kowloon has been selected and the sum of \$40,000 towards erecting the same has been included in the Estimates for the current year. All minor repairs to the prison have been carried out by prison labour. The industrial activity, to in my previous annual reports continues referred and no efforts have been spared to keep prisoners employed in productive forms of labour. The sanitary condition of the prisons is good and the appliances for use

in cases of fire are sufficient and in good working order. The conduct of the staff throughout the year has been good.

THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

The report of the director, Mr. W. Dorberck, on the Hongkong Observatory, appears in the current *Gazette*. The following are extracts:—

Following the method used in meteorological offices and taking the sum of total and partial success as a measure of success, and the sum of total and partial failure as a measure of failure, it follows that 89 per cent. of the weather forecasts were successful in 1905. The China Meteorological Register was printed every morning at the Observatory, and information regarding storms was telegraphed to Hongkong and exhibited on notice-boards as often and as fully as such information could be justified by the weather telegrams received. This happened on 90 days in 1905. The Red Drum alone was hoisted twice, the Red South Cone and Red Drum twice, the Red South Cone alone, once, the Black Drum alone four times, the Black North Cone and Black Drum three times, the Black South Cone and Black Drum twice, the Black South Cone alone four times, and the Black Cone and Black Ball three times. The typhoon gun was fired once. Printed bulletins for general distribution were issued once. The thanks of the Government are due to the telegraph companies, who continue to forward meteorological telegrams from outposts to Hongkong free of charge, and also to the staffs of the Eastern Extension and Australasian Telegraph Company at Sharp Peak, Iloilo, Bicolod and Cebu, who make and transmit observations twice daily.

As our warnings in connection with typhoons in the China Sea are based mainly on reports received from the Gap Rock lighthouse, it is of the utmost importance that the cable between Hongkong and Gap Rock should be always in working order. During 1905 in addition to meteorological registers kept at about 40 stations on shore, 2,074 ship logs have been copied on board or forwarded by the captains. The total number of vessels whose log-books have been made use of was 29. The total number of days' observations (counting separately those made on board different ships on the same day) was 14,705. The time ball was dropped successfully 292 times in 1905.

The number of sets of observations made in the various years was as follows: 1887, 44; 1888, 15; 1889, 3; 1892, 18; 1893, 37; 1894, 13; 1895, 2; 1896, 30; 1897, 9; 1898, 39; 1899, 90; 1900, 48; 1901, 96; 1902, 162; 1903, 94; 1905, 112. In 1887 two sets were rejected as being palpably wrong, in 1892 eighteen sets and in 1893 twenty-two sets were rejected on account of being made mostly in the open air or in situations where light, radiation and air motion were uncontrolled.

HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT'S.]
THE CHINA LEAGUE.

The report of the China League for the past year contains a short paragraph that will probably escape general notice. "In July last," it says, "the China League addressed to the secretaries of all the leading chambers of commerce in the manufacturing districts a memorandum on technical education for Chinese students. So far it has led to no practical results." A pithy comment on the attitude of English public bodies towards things Chinese. The memorandum found out that the Belgian Consulates throughout China were letting it be known quietly but effectively, "in the proper quarters," that Chinese students would be admitted to technical schools in Belgium at nominal rates and that the cost of their maintenance would be arranged as cheaply as possible. The memorandum went on to say: "In one case (that of Sz-chuen Province), the result last year was that a dozen students were sent at Government expense to learn railway engineering and other subjects in Belgium. Inasmuch as these men return to China practically trade, missionaries in the Franco-Belgian interest the education thus given them is a sound invest-

ment. Individually and collectively, a dozen Chinese of this class can exercise influence out of all proportion to their knowledge, and unless we take measures to prevent it this influence will be against our interests." The memorandum went on to point out that many Chinese officials were deterred from sending their sons to be educated in England on the score of cost, and the China League suggested an arrangement between the chambers of commerce and the leading technical schools to offer advantages to Chinese students with a view of spreading our commercial influence as a nation.

A DIAGNOSIS OF DEPARTMENTALISM.

"So far it has led to no practical results." Could comment go further? It is easy to conceive what happened to the memorandum. The League's letter and memorandum would be opened by some clerk whose knowledge of the British Empire and its trade is bounded by Brighton on the south, Margate on the east, Blackpool on the west, and an indefinite place called Scotland on the north.

"Anything in the letters this morning, George?" gasps the secretary of the local chamber of commerce as he struggles out of his overcoat. "As the memorandum was sent out in the middle of an English summer, overcoats would still be worn."

"Nothing much, sir. There's a letter here from some of those silly societies in London suggesting that we should pay for the technical education of the Chinese," replies George.

"Nonsense! Let me look at it. H'm (after perusal). Well, I never! Seems to me that people fail to realise what we in England have to pay already for the education of other people's children. How many Chinese do they say there are in China, George?"

"Four hundred millions, sir."

"Well, I don't think our chamber can begin to educate them. Chuck it amongst the papers for next month's meeting."

When the memorandum is brought before the meeting, one of the "practical" members of committee suggest that it should be thrown into the waste-paper basket. In there it drops with a dull, dead thud; and the Secretary of the China League writes the epitaph: "So far it has led to no practical results." I leave you to draw your own editorial reflections.

THE PROPOSED AMALGAMATION.

There is another item mentioned in the report which is full of interest to all who take part in the development of British influence in the Far East. This is the attempt that has been made to draw the China League and the China Association together. If the result were to inoculate the League with the virus of secrecy which has always been the weak feature of the Association, I fancy there would be the most strenuous opposition to the amalgamation. No practical good comes of "hole-and-corner" work. The British communities in China do not seek preferential treatment. All they want in matters of public policy is a fair field and no favour. The objection to the amalgamation hitherto has been that the League believed in "publicity and pressure," whereas the Association believed it was wielding a powerful influence behind the scenes at the Foreign Office. There was never much evidence of this alleged influence in the treatment of Chinese affairs by the British Government. Shanghai, always ahead of Hongkong in the shaping of public opinion, never had much faith in this private influence. The Shanghai members of the Association and the London Committee have been at variance on the subject of methods of bringing pressure to bear on the Government of the day, and it is not at all unlikely that the subject will be ventilated again at the forthcoming meeting of the Association on the 27th instant. The annual report of the Association, which has doubtless reached you, contains some correspondence on the subject.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Let me quote from a letter by Sir C. J. Dudgeon on this point, in recalling the views expressed by several leading members of the London Committee in 1900. (It might almost be a transcript of what appeared in the *Daily Press* of 8th September last.) "Sir Edward Ackroyd said that 'The Foreign Office' was always willing to help, and did so far as it could; but the Foreign Office was not the Government and the Government was not the people. What

was wanted was a strong expression of public opinion to move the Government, and so the end in view could only be achieved by the voice of the people acting on the Government. The same view was expressed by Mr. Michie, who said that 'if no impulse were given to the Government there would be no policy.' Sir Richard Rennie went further and asked whether we did not exaggerate our influence with the Foreign Office, and he gave his opinion that the policy of 'lying low' had been singularly unproductive—that 'we nursed ourselves in our own conceit of having relations and influence with the Foreign Office, but we got no further.' If the members of the Association in Hongkong consider the point judiciously, without prejudice, I think they will be forced to admit the truth of the remarks of these greybeards. I know there is a constant fear amongst some of the leading members of the Association in the Colony of anything 'getting into the papers.' I respect the scruples of these good people, but I could never agree with them. The strongest possible force in England to-day is 'public opinion,' and I do not know that Hongkong differs from England in this respect. If any reforms are to be accomplished in our policy in China, it must come, as Sir Edward Ackroyd said, through the influence of public opinion operating upon the Government. A healthy public opinion can be best created by means of the public press, and unless advantage is taken of the excellent Press at Hongkong and Shanghai, as well as in London, the efforts of public and semi-public bodies will never be effectual in influencing the Government when reforms are urgent.

MACAO.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

April 19th.

OFFICIAL VISIT.

H. E. Vice-Admiral Moore paid us a visit last week, having come over in H.M.S. *Alacrity*, which, owing to the shallowness of our harbour, had to remain outside the bar, and saluted the port, the Monte Fort replying. Admiral Moore came into the harbour on board H.M.S. *Moorhen* and landed at 11 o'clock, and paid an official call on H. E. Senhor Montenegro. He was received by the usual salute on landing. H. E. the Governor returned the call on board the *Moorhen*.

A SEVERE GALE.

This city was visited by a severe gale at about 1 p.m. on Tuesday last, accompanied by thunder and torrential rains. A big match which was erected in front of the joss-house at Barra for theatrical purposes was blown down and many people were injured and some killed. Fortunately the accident happened when the performance was stopped and the match was not full.

THE HARBOUR POLICE.

This body of men is getting to be a nuisance. During the heavy rains of the last few days passengers landing from steamers are not allowed to open their umbrellas, and as chairs and rickshaws are not allowed to be on the wharf, the people are practically forced by these men to get a drenching.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

We are still without this illuminant, although every preparation seems to have been made for its start. Complaints are, however, rife of the damage done by the company to the walls of private buildings when fixing the iron brackets.

A MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

More than a month ago a woman of your Colony called Roza mysteriously disappeared from the Civil Hospital here where she was an inmate. She was placed in the hospital by a gentleman from your Colony, as she was mentally unbalanced. One day she bid the nurse good-bye, and said that she was going to throw herself into the sea. The nurse did not attach any importance to this, but since then the woman has never been seen or heard of. She has, I understand, a son who is believed to be in Manila.

The destroyer *Bezhumni* was at Port Arthur on the 11th inst. This is the first Russian vessel to visit the port since the declaration of peace.

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

The *Singapore Free Press* "Topicist" has convictions, and expresses them picturesquely. We quote:—

"This is the kind of blithering and pestiferous nonsense which England is hearing with rapture, at present, as heralding the dawn of a new golden age. It is from a speech of Mr. Will Crooks, M.P., at East Ham. 'The man trained in the university of the streets of London, the man who knows where the shoe pinches and where there are no shoes at all, has more practical knowledge of what is required by the people than the man who has been to the other universities.' That the man trained in the Street-University of London (including its many bars) knows the pinch of want (not unconnected with the bars, and frequent lack of the necessary two-pence) better than university men, we freely admit. That he has also more practical knowledge of what is desired by the people (requirements and desires differ slightly), we acknowledge. That he has picked up a miscellaneous assortment of empirical knowledge, that his knowledge of London is 'extensive and peculiar' like Mr. Weller's, and that he is a past master in shifts and dodges beyond the reach of the poor university man, we shall graciously allow. But he is in blank and total ignorance of the fact that the world has existed for uncounted centuries, and that human society is not a growth of yesterday. He does not know—the University of streets and taverns has no means of telling him—that the problems of to-day are much older than his own age: he has no idea how men of different races and periods grappled honestly and sincerely with these problems, experimented in a thousand ways with them, and remained baffled still. He is unaware of the best that has been said and done in the past. He enjoys, in the streets and pubs of London, a life that has been made rich by the thought and the pains, not of the working-classes, but of the thinkers and the inventors of the past: but he does not realise that. He has no idea of the reign of law, he is hopelessly astray in his conceptions of humanity, he has debarred himself from acquaintance with human thought and history, by neglecting the opportunities of the age, and feeding what he calls his mind on *Reynolds's Newspaper*, *Lloyd's News*, the *Clarion*, et hoc genus omne. Last and most damning of all he has escaped—what no conscientious university student ever escaped—the consciousness of his own abysmal ignorance. Why does the University man seem to the Labour-talker so inept? Because he sees the many-sidedness of a question which has only one side—that a selfish one—to the ignoramus who has graduated in the streets of London. The University of Parliament, however will put them through a course of instruction, wholesome and beneficial, which will enlighten, and cease, and possibly enrage them. They will discover—we are willing to bet our bottom dollar on it—that Humanity, East or West, is not to be hustled. It will take its own time, and Nature's; and the attempts of ignorant Labour to hasten it will only retard its progress."

THE IMPORT OF SACCHARINE.

GOVERNMENT'S NEW PROTECTIVE MEASURE.

The consumption of saccharine is steadily increasing in Japan and the Government has raised the customs duty on the article from Y2.50 to Y60.00 per kin or catty with a view to checking its importation, as it is considered injurious to health.

It is stated that, there being yet six months before the new tariff comes into force, two prominent foreign firms in Kobe have undertaken to import saccharine to the amount of fifty or sixty thousand pounds each, which will be received before the tariff is increased. Sugar refiners maintain that if this is allowed, the object of the Government in checking importation will not be gained and further that the sugar-refining industry will be seriously affected. Mr. Fujiki, of the Japan Sugar Refining Company of Osaka, is reported to have left for Tokyo on Saturday with a view to urging the Government to take action to prevent the importation of large quantities of the article in anticipation of the new tariff.

MR. R. W. MANSFIELD, C.M.G.

FAREWELL DINNER AT AMOY.

An interesting evening was passed at Amoy on April 10th, when a party of his friends invited Mr. Mansfield, who is leaving Amoy after his second term of office there on promotion to the post of Consul General at Canton, to meet them at a farewell dinner to be given to him in the Amoy Club. Some thirty-five gentlemen sat down to dinner. Mr. Bowra, Commissioner of Customs, who was in the chair, in proposing the health of Mr. Mansfield, mentioned the appreciation in which his services were held by the community. A genial, tactful Consul, always ready to listen to people and do what he could for them, on pleasant terms with his colleagues, a good sportsman and a strong supporter of the Race Club, a kind and hospitable host—Mr. Mansfield's departure created a void which could not easily be filled. Mr. Mansfield, in reply, said he was quite overcome by the feeling displayed at his leaving the place. In all the ports in which he had served, he left none with a greater regret than Amoy, where he had had exceptionally pleasant relations with his consular colleagues and the whole community. Mr. Kruse, on behalf of the German community, in a well expressed speech, said they, too, regretted the departure of Mr. Mansfield, who had been courteous and friendly not only to his own nationals, but to all others.

Mr. Uyeno, Consul for Japan, Dr. Mertz, Consul for Germany, Dr. Lupton, U.S. Vice-Consul, and many other gentlemen of nationality other than British, were among the hosts at the banquet, which all pronounced to have been a success, and a well-deserved compliment to Mr. Mansfield.

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA.

The fifteenth ordinary annual meeting of the shareholders in the National Bank of China, limited, was held at the Bank's premises on April 14th, Mr. J. Scott Harston (director) presided, and there also present—Messrs G. C. Moxon (director), J. R. Michael, R. Harding, J. E. Joseph, Chau Shiu-kee, Yeung Pak-Lung, E. D. Haskell, E. D. Howard, Ellis Kadoorie, J. F. Wright, E. S. Kadoorie, P. Laureiro, and others.

The notice convening the meeting having been read,

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen,—I have to submit the report and accounts for last year, which, with your permission, I will take as read. The net profits of the Bank for the period under review amount to \$186,919.94, and in pursuance of the policy set forth in the Chairman's speech at the general meeting held on the 18th March last year, your directors recommend that no dividend be paid, but that our reserves strengthened until they have reached what may be considered a safe figure. With this object in view, it is proposed to place to capital reserve fund the sum of \$12,731.20, which, at 1s 8d. to the dollar, brings our capital and capital reserve together to the convenient figure of £215,000 and to reserve fund \$90,088.80, bringing that fund up to \$150,000. The board consider it advisable to carry forward a substantial sum in view of the fact that certain securities held by the Bank have not yet been realised. Owing to the expressed wish of a large majority of shareholders, a call of £1 per share has been made, such call to be payable on 2nd July next, in order to provide us with additional paid up capital. I do not think there is anything I can usefully add, but before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, I will be glad to answer any questions in my power.

No questions were asked, and the report and accounts were adopted on the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. J. F. WRIGHT.

The re-election of Messrs. Lowe and Bingham as auditors was carried on the motion of Mr. HASKELL, seconded by Mr. JOSEPH.

On the motion of Mr. HARDING, seconded by Mr. HASKELL, the Rt. Hon. C. B. Stuart Wortley, K.C., M. P., was elected to the London committee.

Mr. C. Ewens was elected to the Hongkong board on the motion of Mr. ELLIS KADOORIE, seconded by Mr. J. F. WRIGHT.

This was all the business.

TRAGIC DEATH IN YOKOHAMA.

WELL-KNOWN FOREIGNER DROWNED.

The death is reported at Yokohama, under the most tragic circumstances, of Mr. A. T. Knapp, only son of Mr. A. M. Knapp, author of "Fendal Japan," and Editor of the *Japan Advertiser*. On April 4th, about seven o'clock in the morning, the body of a foreigner was discovered drifting in the creek near Kame-no-bashi. It was removed from the water and taken to the police station, where a medical examination showed that life had been extinct for at least two days. There was a bad bruise on the head, but all the evidence pointed to death being caused by drowning. On the body were found some letters addressed to Mr. A. M. Knapp, and the body was subsequently identified as that of Mr. A. T. Knapp. He had long been a martyr to neuralgic trouble.

The deceased, says the *Herald*, who was for some time connected with the *Japan Advertiser*, was a man of brilliant talents. "As a musician, although he never performed in public, he had great ability, and his theoretical knowledge of the art could hardly be excelled. The many able criticisms of local concerts that have appeared from his pen in the columns of the *Advertiser* bore witness to his knowledge. Mr. A. T. Knapp was, we believe, a student of Cambridge University, where he graduated with honours. Under other circumstances his high abilities would have made him conspicuous. As it is we can only regret that his career has been cut short by his untimely death."

We (*Daily Press*) may add that the late Mr. Knapp, who was only about thirty years of age, was talented in more things than music. His intellect was of the very highest order, and his interests were of the most cultured width. He was a daring mountaineer, knew the Japanese as few sinologues of his age could know them, but made no parade of his knowledge. His best literary work was critical. As a man he was scrupulously, almost morbidly honourable; a delightful companion, and a loyal friend. Our heartfelt sympathy goes to his devoted parents.

The funeral of Mr. A. T. Knapp, only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Knapp, took place at Yokohama on April 7th. The first portion of the funeral service was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Knapp, and was conducted by the Rev. W. P. G. Field, M.A., Incumbent of Christ Church, who also read the burial service at the graveside. From the house the procession wended its way to the Yokohama Cemetery, the cremated remains, enclosed in a small casket, which was covered with flowers, being borne to the grave by Dr. W. J. Davis, Dr. C. H. Hall, Dr. N. Gordon Munro and Mr. E. V. Thorn. Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Knapp were present as chief mourners, while around the grave were gathered a number of foreign and Japanese residents, whose presence bore testimony to the sympathy felt with Mr. and Mrs. Knapp in their bereavement.

SAMPAN CAPSIZES AT CHEKWAN.

CAPTAIN MCGINTY'S GALLANTRY.

The Canton steamer *San Cheong* carried a large number of Chinese to the Tsingming festival at Chekwon on April 15. She arrived there about midday and was immediately surrounded by sampans which were rapidly filled by impatient passengers. One of these boats capsized as it cast off from the ship, and its occupants were left struggling in the water. The majority of them were rescued by other boats, but two men and a child were in great danger of drowning. Seeing this, Capt. McGinty of the *San Cheong* threw off his coat and dived in to their assistance. He pushed both the men near enough to a sampan to enable them to be pulled aboard, but while so engaged the child sank, and although the captain dived in search of it he was unable to find it, so returned to his ship. This is believed to be the only fatality. The gallant conduct of Captain McGinty appeared to be admired by the Chinese, who were quite flattering in their praise when discussing the incident afterwards.

THE CHINESE ARMY.

BY THE REV. E. J. HARDY.

The witty author of "How to be happy though married", who is so well known in Hongkong, is now Senior Army Chaplain in Egypt. His interest in China has not diminished even in Cairo, as the following article, written for the *Nineteenth Century*, shows.

We learn from their history and literature that the Chinese were once a fighting people. In the *Ping Fu*, or *Art of War*, written five hundred years before Christ, there are common sense remarks about shooting which might be paid attention to with advantage by modern armies using rifles instead of bows and arrows. The necessity of control is fully recognised. "To waste arrows by random shooting and afterwards to want them is like waiting to be slain (or in South African experience to surrender) with the hands tied." Indeed, so much did the martial spirit pervade China in those days that the feasibility of making female soldiers was contemplated. When Sun Tzu, who wrote this *Art of War*, was discussing one day with Prince Ho-lee of the Wu State, the latter said, "I have read your book, and want to know if you could apply its principles to women." Sun Tzu replied in the affirmative, whereupon the Prince took 180 girls out of his harem and bade Sun Tzu drill them. He divided them into two companies, and at the head of each placed a favourite concubine of the Prince. When the drums sounded for drill to begin, all the girls burst out laughing. Thereupon Sun Tzu, without a moment's delay, caused the two concubines in command to be beheaded. This restored order and ultimately the corps was raised to a state of great efficiency. After some time, however, the patriotism which had made the Chinese keen soldiers was succeeded by pedantry. That horrid system which has now come into Great Britain of appointing to offices in the State by competitive examinations was instituted. Men who scored in Chinese classics gained lucrative posts, but captains courageous were looked down upon instead of being rewarded. The Empire was to be defended by diplomacy or lies. Politeness is better than force, it was said, so posture and imposture came to be relied upon rather than proficiency in arms.

Formerly there was no cohesion in the Chinese army, and each commander acted for himself with irresponsible light-heartedness. Indeed until quite recently there was no Imperial army in China, but only an apology for an army in each province. Certainly there was an attempt at combining part of these detached forces, and the result was called the Green Banner Army. So little confidence, however, was placed in these warriors, that when rebels in China had to be suppressed and foreign robbers checked, peasants were engaged at a much higher rate of pay and complimented by the title of "braves." The "soldiers" were left to do garrison and police duty and the "braves" faced the enemy. In fact the Chinese Government treated its regular army as Great Britain did hers in the South African troubles. Chinese peasant volunteers received more wages and the title of "braves" as our volunteers got four shillings a day more than their fellow combatants of the regulars, and were called "gallant" *ad nauseam*. Then stupid conservatism used to cause military mandarins to wish everything to be done as it always had been done and to dread change as the greatest of evils. When the British and French stormed a part of the walls of Canton, no preparation had been made to resist them. Guns were trained and military mandarins sat in chairs of state to give orders when they were to be fired, but the allied devils entered where there were no guns. The Chinese general excused himself to the authorities at Peking by saying that the capture of the city was not his fault, but was owing to the cowardly unsoldier-like foreigners who would not face the guns, but came in where according to the established rules of war they ought not to have come in. Did not some British soldiers talk in the same strain about the Boers? They said that these farmers were cowardly, etc., for not leaving cover and fighting

as gentlemen (or fools) according to old-fashioned expected methods in the open.

But what more than anything else prevented China from having a respectable army was the low estimation in which until two or three years ago the profession of arms was held. A military mandarin ranked far below almost any civilian mandarin in public esteem. He was considered to be *ex officio* a fool and his subordinates coolies too lazy to work. "You don't use good iron," says a Chinese proverb "to make a nail, or a decent man to make a soldier." Well, it used to be said of the British army that it was "mined by the dregs of society, and officered by the froth."

In no country can an army be efficient which is not supported by civilian public opinion—soldiers in China being looked down upon ceased to respect themselves. They deserted, robbed and generally played the fool. If the ordinary Chinese had no stomach to fight, it is no wonder, considering how little used to go into that member. A soldier's ration of rice was, until very recent army reforms, so purloined between its departure from the public granaries and its arrival at his mouth that it scarcely kept him alive. His pay was from four pence to six pence of our money nominally, but he did not touch more than half that amount. The general took what he considered to be his due out of the money provided for paying troops, and passed it on to the next in command, and so on. The people who got up the rebellions that were so common in remote districts were generally soldiers dissatisfied because they were cheated of pay—indeed, a rebellion used sometimes to be started by a military mandarin. That worthy obtained money from the Government to enable him to provide more soldiers and war material. Part of this he gave to the leader of the rising to induce him to make peace, and the rest he put into his own coffers. One reason why good rifles were not supplied to the infantry or good horses to the cavalry is because the men used to desert and sell them.

Neither did the clothing of their troops trouble Viceroy and provincial Governors. Fans and umbrellas were occasionally supplied to soldiers, but, as a rule, only parti-coloured jackets, which could be easily slipped on and off. On the back of the jacket the word "ping," or soldier, was inscribed. Without this label one might easily have made a mistake. Should courage fail the warrior, he threw off his jacket and retired into the comparative safety of private life. Was there to be an inspection and the mandarin had no soldiers to show? Coolies were hired for the occasion and put into blue and red jackets. Falstaff said that he could get linen for his soldiers on any hedge; a military mandarin reversed this and got men for his linen in every village. A general inspected a regiment and lunched. When he was at the meal the jackets of the inspected men were sent to another place and put on coolies who were then inspected. In several of the provinces the army was literally one of dry bones. The names of men long dead were kept upon the rolls, drawing pay and rations by proxy.

There have been for some years quite up-to-date forts and guns in China, but there was always something wrong. Perhaps the ammunition provided did not suit the gun or coal-dust had been supplied instead of gunpowder. The unreformed Chinese soldiers were as a class deservedly hated, for they robbed and maltreated in every way those whom they were hired to protect. In one town of which I heard, there was a row between Protestant and Roman Catholic native Christians—a sort of North of Ireland Orange riot. Soldiers were sent not exactly to settle theological differences but to keep the peace. The first day they demanded rice from the inhabitants, but cooked it themselves with their own charcoal, the second day they commandeered both rice and charcoal, and the third day they forced people to cook for them. This was the condition of the Chinese army when the Japanese came along. Then the nation began to think that it was time to set their military house in order, and they were confirmed in this opinion when the European Powers began to appropriate slices of their country and to extort enormous indemnities, when at last the worm turned. Several times when stationed at Hongkong I went on leave to important places in China and particularly

noticed things military. The first time I went was four and a half years ago, when the armies of the different provinces were in a transition state. I saw soldiers who had no other weapons than spears and blunderbusses, and no better clothes than beggars, but on the other hand I saw others with Mauser rifles, and even with waterproof coats which, when a sprinkle of rain fell, they put on over rather smart uniforms. I saw the guard of the Viceroy at Canton with bugle-band and all complete and certainly the band did not appear to be organised in order to follow the injunction of an old military writer: "Spread in the camp of the enemy voluptuous musical airs so as to soften his heart." But of course it was the war between Japan and Russia that not only awakened China but made her sit up. She recognised that in this war Japan was doing her work, and was much ashamed that she had not an army strong enough to do it herself. Soon after the outbreak of the war, I saw thousands of soldiers being instructed by officers and non-commissioned officers, who had themselves been taught by foreigners, chiefly Japanese. These soldiers were a great contrast to the dirty untaught "braves" who used to be seen, only the instructors need not have kicked the awkward ones upon the shins. When the guards of honour that met the Viceroy, who returned to Hankow during my visit to that place, presented arms to His Excellency, they did not do so kneeling, as used to be the case, but in the most approved European fashion. Having very good introductions to the authorities at Ichang I was given a permit in which my Chinese interpreter told me I was described as a "Universal instructor" in the British army. A servant was sent to carry these credentials before me, which he did raised to the level of his head. I was very kindly received by the officers and shown over the barracks, beginning with the school, for all these up-to-date soldiers must read and write. On the walls of the school there were many maps, and also portraits of some of the world's greatest men. The only Britisher thus honoured was Ruskin. There were also cards upon which were shown every decoration and uniform of the Japanese army—papers seem to have been taken to impress the Chinese recruit that Japan was the only enlightened country in the world. The barrack rooms were small, but not crowded. The soldiers showed to me with pride their arms and accoutrements, which were in good condition. Afterwards they did physical drill and gymnastics, and seemed to like the exercise. In summer the men wear khaki and in winter a cheap black material trimmed with red—even the officers have given up the flowing silk garments, horse-shoe cuffs, embroidered breastplates, and amber necklaces in which they used to rejoice, and are dressed in more Western style. China has started an Army Council for organising a Lu-chün or Imperial army, as distinguished from provincial forces, just as we have in Great Britain. The celebrated Yuan Shih-kai, Viceroy of Chili, is president, and most of the members have been educated in Japan or in Europe.

A General Staff is responsible for the administration and command of the army, and funds for its upkeep are drawn from all the provinces. It is said that there are at present ten divisions or 120,000 men in the army properly equipped and trained by foreigners. To this additional troops and some transformed provincial ones will be added until there are thirty-six divisions. In war the infantry will be doubled from the reserve, but other branches are kept on a war footing always. Enlistment is voluntary and for three years with the colours, after which the soldier passes into the first and second reserve. The recruits are carefully chosen after a period of probation. They must be between 20 and 25 years of age, 5 feet five inches tall, and able to lift a weight of 150 lbs. No opium smoker is accepted, or anyone who cannot produce a good character from the headman of his village. Two or three colleges for educating officers have been established in China, and provision has been made for sending a hundred students each year to the military schools in Japan. A college has been established for training medical officers. This adoption of medical ministrations will probably make the Chinese soldier fight better, for what he used to

dread more than death was being left to die of his wounds and that no one would make ritual offerings to a corpse abandoned on the battlefield. Considering the cheapness of living in China the new scale of army pay is not bad. A private gets about 12s 6s per month of our money, and non-commissioned officers in proportion. A subaltern has £90 a year, a battalion commander with allowances about £325, and a regimental commander nearly £900. As regards the material of war we may observe that at Hanyang, Foochow, Tientsin, and other places there are arsenals where guns of the newest pattern are being made. We have spoken of the quantity of the new Chinese army, a word now about the quality of the men who compose it. A Chinaman is as a rule active, sober and docile, and what he learns he never forgets. He can live upon nothing and has little or no objection to dying. These are the qualities of a good soldier. If Chinese soldiers have on many occasions fought so badly that the army came to be considered a negligible quantity this is simply because they were badly treated and badly led. But it is not true that they have always fought badly. At Tientsin they were not more in number than its defenders, and yet they very nearly took the city—and the admirable way Chinese gunners worked their guns surprised everyone. So well concealed was one gun that did much mischief that it could not be located for three days. Eventually it was discovered in the inner room of a house, firing through the outer room, a compound, and the gate leading to the street.

That a handful of foreigners were able to defend the Legations at Peking is often adduced to show the uselessness of Chinese soldiers. Their attack, however, was a half-hearted one. The Empress Dowager, though willing enough to have the Europeans put an end to, was afraid at the last moment to carry out her wishes, so order and counter-orders were given to the troops.

I have seen the regiment we organised at Weihaiwei, and no soldiers could drill better. They fought too in a way that did them credit at Tientsin.

The article concludes with a flattering notice of the recent Chinese army manoeuvres.

HONGKONG IN THE 'EIGHTIES.

The Army and Navy Chronicle for March prints the second installment of a descriptive article entitled "Under the Pennant", or "Foreign Service in the 'Eighties", by Charles Gleig, who, we understand, is a retired lieutenant of the Royal Navy. We make the following extracts, which we expect will be read with mixed feelings.

"It is curious to note how naval officers are appreciated in some colonies and not in others. Between 1854-88 I happened to spend many months at Hongkong, and having some distant relatives among the residents saw more of the civilian society of the little colony than many of my naval contemporaries. The civilians were for the most part merchants, brokers, or Government officials. There was a long standing coolness between the civilians and the Services, the origin of which remains uncertain, but is attributed to the management of the club. This club, the only one in the colony, was founded by the Navy, and civilians were allowed to become members. By degrees it became a civilian club, and naval officers were admitted to membership more or less on sufferance. I distinctly remember how in my time a notice was constantly displayed in the billiard room to the effect that naval officers were prohibited from monopolising the tables after 6 p.m. This was the sort of thing that bred ill-feeling between the Service men and the colonists. Another cause of estrangement was the comparative wealth and luxury of the colonists and the poverty of the naval men. We could not return their hospitality as the residents seemed to think we ought to have done, and so comparatively few naval officers were invited to the civilian dances and junketings. We met, it is true, at Government House and on the cricket ground, but hardly anywhere else. The leaders of the civilian society were rich merchants of the Jewish race. There was a paucity of

ladies, and the few young girls in the colony (who usually married fat old merchants) had their pretty heads turned with flattery and undue attention. Hongkong society—apart from the naval and military element which is the same the world over—appeared to me to resemble the society of Brixton or Clapham, with the difference that the merchants had more money. Young clerks in the business houses earned from £300 to £500 a year, but socially they were very much like our bank clerks of England, except that they made a point of wearing full frocks in the evenings. Some of the merchants and brokers were good fellows, and a few were hospitable to naval men. Largely, no doubt, it was the fault of the Service men that we were practically excluded from the local society. Scarcely any naval officers, except the Commodore, brought their wives to Hongkong. Rents were very high, and the climate abominable. The military ladies held aloof from the civilian ladies—with some exceptions. I remember how the General's wife lost a beloved son in the Sudan campaign, and how, after the lapse of some weeks, a local lady called to express her sympathy. The General's wife coldly rebuffed her, and to this I can testify, as I happened to be present. That kind of behaviour is not calculated to advance Imperial Federation, nor to knit together the Colonies and the old country.

A popular game at Hongkong, as indeed, at all the Treaty ports, was the game of American bowls. It is odd that the game has never caught on in England, and that it should be confused by the average Englishman with common skittles, from which it vastly differs. It was the custom at all the clubs on the station to inscribe in gilt letters the names of all players who achieved the maximum score, a very difficult feat. Some naval names will still be found upon the beams of the bowling alleys of the Treaty ports, but whether the Hongkong civilians will trouble to regild the names of these naval and military experts seems doubtful."

SHANGHAI CABLE COMPLETED.

The *Cablenews* of April 12th says:—Last night as the hands of the clock in Manila approached the hour of midnight there was ticked off from the Malate instrument of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company the signal "S.H." the telegraphic call for Shanghai. This call coursed along the newly-laid 1,200 knots of cable from Manila to Woosung near Shanghai, a cable which has been laid in 11 days in spite of the heavy tides encountered at the Shanghai end of the line. One thousand one hundred and thirty knots of this cable were laid in the first five days. On arrival at a point about twenty-five miles from Woosung the cable ship dropped the Manila end of the cable and made for the port taking up the other end of the line and taking it along to the buoy to which was secured the Manila end. Last evening the final splice of the two ends was made and the cable put into commission.

ENTERTAINING MEN OF THE FRENCH AND JAPANESE FLEETS.

Mr. J. E. M. Smith, the Hon. Treasurer of the Provisional Committee, acknowledges with thanks receipt of the following subscriptions:—

N. J. Stabb	...	...	...	...	\$25
E. Pabaney	...	...	...	...	50
A. Ebrahim & Co.	...	...	...	...	25
A. M. Essabhoy	...	...	...	...	25
M. H. Essack Elias	...	...	...	...	25
N. Mody & Co.	...	...	...	...	25
Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co.	...	...	...	...	25
Pheroosha B. Petit & Co.	...	...	...	...	25
Talati & Co.	...	...	...	...	25
Tata & Co.	...	...	...	...	25
P. F. Talati	...	...	...	...	15
R. S. Woonwalla & Co.	...	...	...	...	10
F. Rahim & Co.	...	...	...	...	5

\$305

Amount previously acknowledged 1,905

\$2,210

COMMERCIAL.

SILK.

Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons' Silk Circular, dated Shanghai, 7th April, 1906, states:—The Home Markets are firm, Gold Kiling is quoted in London at 12-9, and in Lyons at Fcs. 35.75. Raw Silk.—In the interval only a small business has been done at hardening prices. Yellow Silk.—Very little doing. Mienchew has found buyers at Tls. 360. Hand Filatures.—Business during the week has slackened off and only a few transactions for the Continent are recorded. Steam Filatures.—Nothing doing. Tussah Filatures.—A fair business has been done for the American Market. Waste Silk.—Very little doing. A forward sale of Pels. 200 Filatures Tussah Waste 50-50 is reported at Tls. 233-4.

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, 19th April

Quotations are:—Allowance net to 1 catty.
 Malwa New\$950 to — per picul.
 Malwa Old\$1000 to — do.
 Malwa Older\$1050 to — do.
 Malwa Very Old\$1100 to — do.
 Persian Fine Quality \$950 to — do.
 Persian Extra Fine ..\$1000 to — do.
 Patna New\$897½ to — per chest.
 Patna Old\$877½ to — do.
 Benares New\$827½ to — do.
 Benares Old — to — do.

COAL.

Messrs. Hughes and Hough, in their Coal Report of 19th April, state that 14 steamers are expected at Hongkong with a total of 54,000 tons of coal. Since April 6th 11 steamers have arrived with a total of 40,630 tons of coal. The Report also states that Cardiff Coal has been neglected. Australian has small sales for bunkering on private terms. Japanese has been in request and two large contracts on time have been made on private terms, also some 5,000 tons Moji unscreened and lump, have changed hands at \$8.25 to \$10.10 per ton ex-ship. Market closing generally steady.

Quotations:—
 Cardiff.....\$15.00 ex-ship, nominal.
 Australian\$9.50 to \$10.25 ex-ship, steady.
 Yubari Lump.....\$12.00 nominal.
 Miiki Lump\$12.00 steady.
 Moji Lump.....\$9.00 to \$10.00 ex-ship, steady.
 Akaike.....\$9.75 to \$10.00 steady.
 Bengal.....\$9.00 to \$10.00 nominal.

RAW COTTON.

HONGKONG, 20th April.—Fair business. Stock about 600 bales.

Bombay.....\$19.00 to \$21.00 per picul.
 Bengal (New), Rangoon } 22.00 to 24.00 "
 and Dacca } "
 Shanghai and Japanese... 26.00 to 27.50 "
 Tungehow and Ningpo ... 26.00 to 27.50 "
 Reported sales 300 bales.

YARN.

Mr. P. Eduljee in his report, dated Hongkong 20th April, says:—The course of the market has been very discouraging during the past fortnight, and the outlook for the future is anything but promising. A few small sales are reported, but buyers will not pay the price unless for their most urgent wants. The condition of our large neighbouring markets is greatly weakening holders, and goods have been offered in all directions irrespective of cost without leading to any business of note. Quotations have again needed \$1 to \$2 per bale, the lower counts, being in heavy supplies, suffering the most. Arrivals during the interval have been comparatively small and with larger oftakes stocks show a trifling decrease on last figures. Bombay is reported weak.

Sales of the fortnight aggregate 1,774 bales; arrivals amount to 7,194; unsold stock estimated at 80,000; and sold but uncleared yarn at 63,000 bales.

Local Manufacture:—Continues quiet.

Japanese Yarn:—Sales of 100 bales No. 16s. at \$130 and of 20 bales No. 20s at \$148 are reported.

Raw Cotton:—The market has been featureless, and both Indian and China descriptions are very quiet and we hear of no new business. Stocks are 410 Bengal and 190 Shanghai. Quotations are \$20 to 23½ Indian and \$22 to 25 China.

Exchange on India, after slight fluctuation, closes firm to-day at Rs. 153½ for T/T and Rs. 154½ for Post. About this time last year it stood at Rs. 138 and 138½ respectively, as appears from "The Table of Rates of Exchange for Demand Drafts on Bombay," a handy and carefully compiled little pamphlet recently issued from the office of the Daily Press, and which should find a place on every Indian merchant's desk.

The undernoted business in imported and local yarn is reported from Shanghai during the fortnight ended the 14th instant, viz:—

Indian:—Market steady for No. 20s, fairly steady for No. 10s and 12s, and drooping for No. 16s. Total sales 4,100 bales with an estimated stock of 70,000.

Japanese:—Rather more doing, but at weaker prices, sales amounting to 2,000 bales on the basis of Tls. 91½ to 97 for No. 16s and Tls. 107½ to 108½ for No. 20s.

Local:—Contracts to the extent of 20,000 bales have been made by the local mills, delivery extending up to August next, on the basis of Tls. 85½ for No. 14s and Tls. 88½ to 89 for No. 16s.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 20th April.—The prices ruling are as follows:—

COTTON YARN—A limited business has to be recorded in No. 10s and No. 12s, and values have further depreciated \$1. No. 2's continues in demand and a good number of bales were negotiated at a slight advance. Quotations are nominal:—No. 10s at \$88 to \$112; No. 16s at \$112 to \$130 and No. 20s at \$117 to \$144. Arrivals 28,000 bales; Shipments 18,500 bales; Sales 2,500 bales; Bargains 72,000 bales. Unsold stock 60,000 bales.

per bale
 Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20, ... \$90.00 to \$128.00
 English—Nos. 16 to 24, ... 140.00 to 160.00
 " 22 to 24, ... 160.00 to 165.00
 " 28 to 32, ... 167.50 to 175.00
 " 38 to 42, ... 180.00 to 190.00
 Reported sales 2,500 bales.

COTTON PIECE GOODS—Market weak. Very little doing.

per piece
 Grey Shirtings—6 lbs. \$2.20 to \$2.25
 " 7 lbs. 2.30 to 2.40
 " 8.4 lbs. 3.00 to 4.00
 " 9 to 10 lbs. 4.10 to 5.30
 White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd. 2.80 to 3.00
 " 58 to 60 " 3.10 to 3.60
 " 64 to 66 " 3.80 to 5.40
 " Fine 6.10 to 8.00
 " Book-folds 5.30 to 8.10
 Victoria Lawns—12 yards 0.80 to 1.00
 T-Cloths—6lbs. (32 in.), Ord'y 2.20 to 2.30
 " 7lbs. (32 ") " 2.70 to 3.00
 " 6lbs. (32 ") Mexs. 2.25 to 2.70
 " 7lbs. (32 ") " 2.90 to 3.20
 " 8 to 8.4 oz., (36 in.) 3.25 to 3.80
 Drills, English—40 yds., 13½ " 5.10 to 8.00
 to 14 lbs.)

FANCY COTTONS—Sales unimportant. Market sick.

per piece
 Turkey Red Shirtings—1½ to 1 } \$1.70 to \$4.35
 8 lbs.)
 per yard
 Brocades—Dyed\$1.12½ to \$0.15
 Velvets—Black, 22 in. 0.23 to 0.45
 Velvetens—18 in. 0.22 to 0.27

WOOLLENS—Sales unimportant. Market sick.

per yard
 Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops \$0.70 to \$2.05
 Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths 1.10 to 3.50

per piece
 Long Ells—Scarlet, 7-9 lbs. \$6.15 to \$9.50
 Assorted 6.90 to 9.65
 Camlets—Assorted 13.00 to 31.00
 Lastings—30 yds. 31 inches } 13.00 to 20.00
 Assorted }
 Orleans—Plain, 31 in. 8.50 to 10.00

per lb.
 Blankets—5 to 12 lbs. \$0.65 to \$0.80

METALS—

per picul.
 Iron—Nail Rod\$3.95
 Square, Flat, Round Bar (Eng.)... 3.90
 Swedish Bar 4.00
 Small Round Rod 4.30
 Hoop ½ to 1½ in 5.80
 Wire, 16 25 oz. 9.80
 Wire Rope, Old 3.00
 Lead, L.B. & Co. and Hole Chop. 10.10
 Australian 10.10
 Yellow Metal—Muntz 14 20 oz. 41.0
 Vivian's 14 20 oz. 41.00
 Elliot's 14 20 oz. 41.0
 Tin 92.00

per box
 Tin-Plates 6.40

per picul
 Quicksilver 127.00

per box
 Window Glass 5.00

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORT.

HANKOW, 11th April, 1906:—The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for export:—

Per picul.
 Cowhides, Best Selected Tls. 38.00
 Do. Seconds 33.75
 Buffalo Hides, Best Selected 18.50
 Goatskins, untanned, chiefly white color .. 70.00
 Buffalo Horns, average 3-lbs. each 9.00
 White China Grass, Wuchang and/or Poochi 12.00
 White China Grass, Sinshan and/or Chayu .. 11.25
 Green China Grass, Szechuen 12.50
 Jute 5.60
 White Vegetable Tallow, Kinchow 9.50
 White Vegetable Tallow, Pingchow and/or Macheng 8.80
 White Vegetable Tallow, Mongyu 8.50
 Green Vegetable Tallow, Kiyu 9.00
 Animal Tallow 10.00
 Gallnuts, usual shape 16.50
 Do. Plum do. 18.50
 Tobacco, Tingchow 9.00
 Do. Wongkong 10.00
 Black Bristles 110.00
 Feathers, Grey and/or White Duck .. (nom.)
 " " Wild Duck (")
 Turmeric 3.50
 Sesamum Seed 4.00
 Sesamum Seed Oil 7.50
 Vegetable Tallow Seed Oil (nom.)
 Wood Oil 8.30
 Tea Oil 10.00

Per steamer Prinz Regent Luitpold, sailed on 15th April. For Genoa:—180 bales raw silk, 5 cases hemp, 4 bales hemp. For Antwerp:—100 bales feathers, 5 cases chinaware. For Amsterdam:—5 cases chinaware. For Rotterdam:—100 bales feathers. For Bremen:—388 rolls matting, 238 bales feathers, 62 cases chinaware, 7 cases bamboo-ware. For Hamburg:—111 bales feathers, 53 rolls matting, 20 cases essential oil, 9 cases feathers. For London:—538 rolls matting. For Copenhagen:—151 rolls matting, 32 bales canes.

Per M. M. steamer Armand Behic, sailed on 17th April. For Marseilles:—129 bales raw silk, 100 bales waste silk, 1 case embroideries, 14 bales human hair, 2 cases feathers, 8 cases ylang ylang oil, 4 cases hats, 14 packages sundries. For Lyons:—145 bales raw silk. For Milan:—10 bales raw silk.

EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, 20th April.

ON LONDON.—
 Telegraphic Transfer 2/1½
 Bank Bills, on demand 2/0½
 Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 2/0½
 ON LONDON.—
 Bank Bills at 4 months' sight 2/0½
 Credits, at 4 months' sight 2/1½
 Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 2/1½
 ON PARIS.—
 Bank Bills, on demand 258
 Credits 4 months' sight 262
 ON GERMANY.—
 On demand 210½
 ON NEW YORK.—
 Bank Bills, on demand 50
 Credits, 60 days' sight 50½
 ON BOMBAY.—
 Telegraphic Transfer 153½
 Bank, on demand 154½
 ON CALCUTTA.—
 Telegraphic Transfer 153½
 Bank, on demand 154½
 ON SHANGHAI.—
 Bank, at sight 71½
 Private, 30 days' sight 72½
 ON YOKOHAMA.—
 On demand 100½
 ON MANILA.—
 On demand 10½
 ON SINGAPORE.—
 On demand 14½ p.c.p.m.
 ON BATAVIA.—
 On demand 123½
 ON HAIIPHONG.—
 On demand 3 p.c.p.m.
 ON SAIGON.—
 On demand 2½ p.c.p.m.
 ON BANGKOK.—
 On demand 62
 SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate \$9.70
 GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael \$50.80
 BAR SILVER, per oz. 29½

HONGKONG QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 18th April, 1906.

Apricot	\$32 to —
Borax	\$17.50, —
Cassia	\$14 „ \$19
Cloves	\$20 „ \$36
Camphor	\$185 „ —
Cow Bezoar	\$120 „ \$150
Fennel Seed	\$7 „ —
Galangal	\$5 „ —
Grapes	\$15 „ —
Kiamis	\$19 „ —
Glue	\$25 „ —
Olibanum	\$4 „ \$15
Oil Sandalwood	\$250 „ \$375
„ Rosa	\$50 „ \$120
„ Cassia	\$152 „ —
Raisins	\$8 „ —
Senna Leaves	\$2 „ \$6
Sandalwood	\$24 „ \$29
Saltpetre	\$11.20 „ —

SHARE REPORTS.

HONGKONG, 20th April, 1906.—The intervention of the Easter Holidays on a dull market has further dislocated business during the period under review, and the few transactions that we have to report have been of a more or less desultory character, and the market has shown no marked features of interest. Rates, with a few exceptions, have been maintained, and in some few cases a firmness and an incipient improvement are apparent.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai, as foreshadowed in our last, have improved their position, and after a small sale at \$860 have been placed at \$865, the market closing with a few more shares on offer, but quite steady at the rate. Nationals remain unchanged but without business, buyers still ruling the market at quotation.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have been placed at \$795, the market closing steady at that rate. China Traders. It is difficult to give a quotation for this stock in its present transitional state, and \$96 must be taken as a nominal rate, depending on whether the shares can be exchanged for Unions, that is whether they can be made up to integral numbers of ten. The Northern Insurances remain unchanged and without any local business. Cantons have found buyers at \$355 and close with further buyers at that rate and with no sellers except at an advance.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkongs have been placed at the advanced rate of \$310 and close steady at that. Chinas continue in a limited demand at \$86 to \$87 without any business to report.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong and Macao remain unchanged and without business. China-Manilas have been enquired for at \$18 but no sales have come under our notice. Indos and Douglasses remain unchanged with no business to report. Shells have advanced to 29/- after fair sales at 27/- and 28/-. Old Star Ferries are enquired for at \$34, but the new issue is on offer at \$23.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars continue weak at \$178, no sales having been reported. Luzons unchanged and without business.

MINING.—We have nothing to report under this heading.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa have declined with sales to \$165 and close quiet at that rate. Farnhams have improved, both locally and in Shanghai, to Tls. 120 with sales, closing steady. We have nothing else to report under this heading.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have found small buyers at \$116 and \$117, closing steady. Humphreys, after small sales at \$11, close with small buyers at \$114. Hotels and West Points have ruled neglected, and we have no business to report.

COTTON MILLS.—Ewos have improved to Tls. 75 with local sales. Internationals and Laou Kung Mows have gone up to Tls. 67½ and Tls. 73 respectively in Shanghai. Hongkongs have sellers at \$164.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Dairy Farms have been placed at \$16, Old Electrics at \$16½, and China Light and Powers at \$10. Tramways have improved to \$235 with sales. Watkins show weakness at \$5, and Watsons are in demand at \$13 without finding sellers. Powells have been placed at \$10½. We have nothing else to report under this heading.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Alhambra	\$200	\$100
Banks—		
Hongkong & S'hai..	\$125	\$865
National B. of China		London, £88.10
A. Shares	£5	\$40, buyers
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	12s. 6d.	\$7½
China-Borneo Co.....	\$12	\$6½, sellers
China Light & P. Co.	\$10	\$10, sales
China Provident	\$10	\$9, sales
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 50	Tls. 75
Hongkong	\$10	\$16½, sellers
International	Tls. 75	Tls. 67½
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 73
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 300
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$16, sales
Docks & Wharves—		
Farnham, B. & Co.	Tls. 100	Tls. 120, buyers
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$104½, sellers
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$165, sellers
New Amoy Dock	\$6½	\$17, buyers
S'hai & H. Wharf	Tls. 100	Tls. 222½
Fenwick & Co., Geo....	\$25	\$21, buyers
G. Island Cement.	\$10	\$29½
Hongkong & C. Gas....	\$10	\$175, buyers
Hongkong Electric....	\$10	\$16½, sales & sel.
Do. New	\$10	\$16, sales & sel.
H. H. L. Tramways....	\$100	\$235, buyers
Hongkong Hotel Co....	\$50	\$133
Hongkong Ice Co.....	\$25	\$235, buyers
Hongkong Rope Co....	\$50	\$143, sellers
H'kong S. Waterboat	\$10	\$10, sellers
Insurances—		
Canton	\$50	\$355, sales & buy.
China Fire	\$20	\$86, buyers
China Traders	\$25	\$96
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$310, sales
North China	\$5	Tls. 90
Union	\$100	\$795
Yangtze	\$60	\$190
Land and Buildings—		
H'kong Land Invest.	\$100	\$116, buyers
Humphreys' Estate	\$10	\$111, buyers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$39
Shanghai Land	Tls. 50	Tls. 118
West Point Building	\$50	\$53, sellers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 250	\$490
Raubs	18/10	\$3
Philippine Co.	\$10	\$5½
Refineries—		
China Sugar	\$100	\$178, sellers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$25
Steamship Companies		
China and Manila....	\$25	\$18, buyers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$41, buyers
H., Canton & M.	\$15	\$25, sellers
Indo-China S.N. Co.	\$10	\$93, buyers
Shell Transport Co.	\$1	29/-, sellers
Star Ferry	\$10	\$32, buyers
Do. New	\$5	\$23, sellers
Shanghai & H. Dyeing	\$50	\$50
South China M. Post.	\$25	\$20, sellers
Steam Laundry Co.	\$5	\$7, sellers
Do.	\$5	\$6½, sellers
Stores & Dispensaries.		
Campbell, M. & Co.	\$10	\$32
Powell & Co., Wm.	\$10	\$10½
Watkins	\$10	\$5, sellers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$13, buyers
United Asbestos	\$4	\$9
Do. Founders	\$10	\$160

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers

Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Share Report for the week ending the 12th April, 1906, states:—There has been very little business in the leading stocks during the past week, the feature of the market being a sudden rise in Perak Sugar Cultivation Co. Shares from Tls. 72 to Tls. 85, and in the Shanghai Land Investment Co. from Tls. 117 to Tls. 120. Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks. A few shares have changed hands at \$862½ and 860 Hongkong Exchange. The latest London quotation is £90.5s. Marine and Fire Insurance.—No transaction reported. Shipping.—A single transaction is reported in Indos at Tls. 67½ April. Tugs. There is a good demand for Shanghai Tugs at Tls. 61½ cash. Docks and Wharves.—S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ltd. This Stock remains steady at Tls. 118½ for cash and Tls. 121½ July. Very little business has been done. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves. There has been a good business done in Wharves during the week, rates being Tls. 220 and 221½ cash and April. Tls. 230 June, Tls. 230 and 227½ July. Sugars.—A very sharp and unexpected rise has taken place in Perak Sugars, and shares have been dealt in at Tls. 80, Tls. 84 and Tls. 85, closing at the latter rate. Mining.—Kaipings have been sold at \$10.25 and \$10.31½ for bearer scrip, closing a good enquiry. Weihaiwei Golds are offering at \$12½. Lands. Shanghai Lands have been dealt in at Tls. 118 and 118½ and there is a strong demand for shares at Tls. 120 owing to the proposed issue of further capital. Industrial.—Ewos are quoted at Tls. 65 and 66. Laou Kung Mows have been dealt in at Tls. 68 for June, and Internationals at Tls. 62½ cash. China Flour Mills have changed hands at Tls. 80 for April, and Shanghai Gas Co. Shares at Tls. 135. Maatschappij, &c., in Langkats: there has been a fair business done during the week, and the market closes steady. Business has been done at Tls. 233 and 236 cash, Tls. 234½ and 234 April, Tls. 240 and 238½ June, and Tls. 242½ July. There is also a fair demand for Shanghai Sumatras, but no shares are coming out. Miscellaneous.—Telephones are in demand and shares have changed hands at Tls. 65 and 66 and 67, closing with buyers at the latter rate. Horse Bazaars have been sold at Tls. 65. Stores and Hotels.—New Centrals have changed hands at \$15.25, and there is a slight demand for Hall and Holtz Shares at quotations. Loans and Debentures.—E Loans have been dealt in at par.

TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 20th April.—The volume of business transacted during the period under review is about the same as that of the preceding fortnight. From Saigon to this, 14 cents last; to Philippines, 27 cents per picul offering; to Japan and Java, no demand. From Bangkok to this, 21 and 28 cents per picul. From Iloilo to Hongkong, 18 cents per picul offering, but a steamer has been fixed at as low as 16 cents; to Shanghai, 35 cents per picul last. Newchwang to Canton, 22 cents per picul; to Amoy, 25 cents per picul. Coal freights are firm. From South Japan coal port to Hongkong, \$1.40; to Canton, \$2.00; to Amoy, \$2.25; to Swatow, \$2.00. From Hongay to Hongkong, \$1.30 per ton last; to Swatow, \$1.50. Pulo Laut to Hongkong, \$2.50; to Singapore, \$2.50 per ton. The following are the settlements:—

Petrarch—German steamer, 1,252 tons, Moji to Saigon, \$5.00 per ton.
Java—Australian steamer, 2,227 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$1.40 per ton.
Cairo—Norwegian steamer, 1,381 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$1.30 per ton.
Quarta—German steamer, 1,146 tons, Mororan to Hongkong, \$2.00 per ton.
Battenhall—British steamer, 1,978 tons, Hongay to Hongkong, \$1.30 per ton.
Holstein—German steamer, 1,103 tons, Hongay to Swatow, \$1.50 per ton.
Sullberg—German steamer, 782 tons, Newchwang to Amoy, 25 cents per picul.
Amigo—German steamer, 322 tons, Iloilo to Hongkong, 22 cents per picul.
Terrier—Norwegian steamer, 1,008 tons, Iloilo to Hongkong, 18 cents per picul.
Hins Wagner—German steamer, 961 tons, Iloilo to Hongkong, 16 cents per picul.
Progress—German steamer, 799 tons, Iloilo to Shanghai, 35 cents per picul.

FREIGHT.

From Hankow per Conference Steamers.—To London and Northern Continental ports 40/- per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To Genoa, Marseilles or Havre 41/6 per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To New York (via Suez) 32/- per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To New York (overland), Tea 6. \$1½ cents per lb. gross, plus river freight. To Shanghai: Tea and General Cargo, Tls. 1.80 per ton, weight or measurement.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

- April—
- ARRIVALS.
- 15, Armand Behic, Fr. str., from Shanghai.
- 16, Benalder, British str., from London.
- 16, Bingo Maru, Jap. str., from Yokohama.
- 16, C. Diederichsen, Ger. str., from Haiphong.
- 16, Den of Kelly, British str., from Shanghai.
- 16, Heimdal, Norw. str., from Haiphong.
- 16, Kutsang, British str., from Calcutta.
- 16, Polynesian, French str., from Marseilles.
- 16, Samsen, German str., from Bangkok.
- 16, Teucer, British str., from Liverpool.
- 16, Tottenham, British str., from Saigon.
- 16, Yawata Maru, Jap. str., from Australia.
- 16, Zafiro, British str., from Manila.
- 17, Dagny, Norwegian str., from Hongay.
- 17, Daphne, German str., from Chefoo.
- 17, Hongkong Maru, Jap. str., from S. F. cisco.
- 17, Kwanglee, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
- 17, Pakhoi, British str., from Wuhu.
- 17, Pronto, Norw. str., from Newchwang.
- 18, Chowtai, German str., from Bangkok.
- 18, Choysang, British str., from Canton.
- 18, Daijin Maru, Japanese str., from Tamsui.
- 18, Ithaka, German str., from Canton.
- 18, Kampot, Fr. str., from Kwangchowwan.
- 18, Kumano Maru, Jap. str., from Yokohama.
- 18, Ningpo, British str., from Canton.
- 18, Merionethshire, British str., from Moji.
- 18, Progress, Norw. str., from Chinkiang.
- 18, Tosa Maru, Japanese str., from Japan.
- 19, Arcadia, German str., from Hamburg.
- 19, Arcadia, British str., from Shanghai.
- 19, Chiyuen, Chinese str., from Canton.
- 19, Delhi, British str., from Bombay.
- 19, Java, Austrian str., from Moji.
- 19, Lydia, German str., from Canton.
- 19, Obra, British str., from Rangoon.
- 19, Palermo, British str., from London.
- 19, Yochow, British str., from Shanghai.
- April—
- DEPARTURES.
- 14, Meefoo, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
- 14, Progress, German str., for Manila.
- 14, Shah Allam, British str., for Calcutta.
- 14, Sikh, British str., for Shanghai.
- 14, Slavonia, German str., for Singapore.
- 14, Waihora, British str., for Amoy.
- 15, Daigi Maru, Jap. str., for Swatow.
- 15, Wray Castle, British str., for Shanghai.
- 15, Yangmor, Korean str., for Kuchinotsu.
- 16, Hongwan I., British str., for Amoy.
- 16, Kowloon, German str., for Canton.
- 17, Alacritty, British des.-bt., for Swatow.
- 17, Amiral Exelmans, Fr. str., for Shanghai.
- 17, Armand Behic, French str., for Europe.
- 17, Borneo, German str., for Sandakan.
- 17, Dagny, Norwegian str., for Canton.
- 17, Frithjof, Norwegian str., for Tamsui.
- 17, Manchuria, Amp. str., for San Francisco.
- 17, Meefoo, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
- 17, Numanlia, German str., for Portland.
- 17, Polynesian, French str., for Shanghai.
- 17, Pronto, Norwegian str., for Canton.
- 17, Rajah, German str., for Bangkok.
- 17, Taming, British str., for Manila.
- 18, Arratoon Apcar, British str., for Calcutta.
- 18, Banyik, American str., for Manila.
- 18, Benalder, British str., for Nagasaki.
- 18, Bingo Maru, Japanese str., for London.
- 18, Emma Luyken, German str., for Saigon.
- 18, E. of India, British str., for Vancouver.
- 18, Haiching, British str., for Coast Ports.
- 18, Huichow, British str., for Tientsin.
- 18, Kiukiang, British str., for Shanghai.
- 18, Kwangtai, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
- 18, Maidzuru Maru, Jap. str., for Swatow.
- 18, Pakhoi, British str., for Canton.
- 18, Signal, German str., for Haiphong.
- 18, Tottenham, British str., for Yokohama.
- 18, Yawata Maru, Japanese str., for Japan.
- 19, Binh-Thuan, French str., for Haiphong.
- 19, C. Diederichsen, Ger. str., for Hoihow.
- 19, Choysang, British str., for Shanghai.
- 19, Daphne, German str., for Canton.
- 19, Den of Kelly, British str., for Manila.
- 19, Dortmund, British str., for Yokohama.
- 19, Heimdal, Norwegian str., for Hoihow.
- 19, Ithaka, German str., for Shanghai.
- 19, Loosok, German str., for Swatow.
- 19, Loyal, German str., for Bangkok.
- 19, Lyeemoon, German str., for Shanghai.
- 19, Onsang, British str., for Calcutta.
- 19, Petchaburi, German str., for Amoy.
- 19, Singora, German str., for Bangkok.
- 19, Teucer, British str., for Tacoma.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Dakota*, from Seattle, &c., Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Doukin, Mrs. J. R. Edie, Lieut.-Comd. F. B. Bassett, Mr. Paul Blake, Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Smith, Mrs. V. H. Hillyard, Miss C. H. Ozer, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Armitage, Mr. E. Hilf, Mrs. E. C. Culter, Mr. O. E. Carr, Mr. H. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Callundan, Mrs. J. D. Thomas, Miss E. M. Thomas, Mr. J. W. W. Brewster, Mr. C. E. McCabe, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Case, Mr. W. L. Christly, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Eldridge, Eugene Eldridge, Westarly Eldridge, Mrs. M. B. Martin, Hon. A. C. Foster, Mr. M. Johnson, Mrs. M. L. Cunningham, Lieut.-Comd. J. R. Edie, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Parlin, Miss C. Parlin, Mrs. I. D. Peters, Mrs. H. E. Noble, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Turner, Miss Ruth Turner, Miss M. H. Conrich, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hauserman, Mrs. A. Winchell, Mrs. H. V. Winchell, Mr. and Mrs. T. Bezich, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Moore, Mrs. A. Stewart, Miss Helen Stewart, Master Stewart, Mr. J. Ajun.

Per *Polynesian*, for Hongkong from Marseilles, Messrs. Joaquin de Inchausti, H. B. Jones, de Tremoya and A. Ramos; from Djibouti, Mr. Abdallah; from Colombo, Messrs. V. A. Kershaw, Motobhai, Munckershaw, Mr. and Mrs. Norton; from Singapore, Messrs. Crowder, W. H. Shaw, Nakamura, and Miss Okito; from Saigon, General and Mrs. MacArthur, Messrs. MacArthur, H. Evaux, Verre, Lagarde, Miss Tarbouriech, Messrs. Toupin, Coudray, James de Fraz and Ohisi; for Shanghai from Marseilles, Mr. Mine, Mr. and Mrs. Dior, Messrs. C. H. Olivier, A. S. Campbell, H. Lepice, Eynard, Mr. and Mrs. Tourizine and infant, Mr. Briand, Mr. and Mrs. Claudell, Messrs. Nakwatine, W. Hohn, Mrs. Rubattel, Messrs. Vanevetinoff, Ed. Manderfeld, Rhymond de Bell, Feasham, Bruno Ises and 2 daughters, L. Feigney, Coudray, and Mgr. Chailard; from Port Said, Mr. Paisi; from Suez, Mr. Denys Chelmis and Mrs. Nitsa Rodiniset and infant; from Colombo, Messrs. Chas. Lobell and Leisa Sagar, Mrs. Dora Pildish; from Singapore, Mrs. Coleaux, Capt. P. Ayscough, Mr. Yamada, Mrs. Osai, Messrs. Aida and Motobara; from Saigon, Mrs. Reih and 2 children, Mr. Gnan Henri, Mrs. Lucie Morand.

Per *Armand Behic*, for Hongkong from Kobe, Mr. Gurnaud Sierre; from Shanghai, Mr. Lacroix, Miss Cohen, Messrs. C. L. Heineman, Snowiel, W. T. Bishop, J. M. E. Pereira and Rosario; for Saigon from Shanghai, Messrs. Hardouin, Daubree, Mrs. Nishida Kome, and Mr. C. Baba; for Singapore from Yokohama Mrs. Zacharias and Mr. Daryanani; from Shanghai, Mr. W. T. Lidbetter; for Marseilles from Yokohama, Mrs. Hurmand, Messrs. Julio B. Marx, Lebun, C. H. Spittle, Guillemin, Cumpion, Mrs. Rouveyre and Mr. Fuzuki; from Kobe, Messrs. Fujia and Riche; from Shanghai, Messrs. Walter C. Wood, MacLeary Brown, E. Alabaster, Mrs. Lacroix, Mr. T. D. Smedley, Mrs. Roohar and 2 daughters, Mrs. Colombea and infant, Mrs. Ruff and infant, Mr. Ch. Barvuer, Mr. and Mrs. Bollen, Miss Rose Mackay, Mrs. Roohar, Messrs. Mare Dufuny, Fullioe, Mr. and Mrs. Stellingwerff and 2 children, Mr. Perah.

Per *Arcadia*, from Shanghai for Hongkong, Gen. and Mrs. Villiers Hatton, Mr. and Mrs. Hartwell, Mrs. Mennell, Messrs. J. David, D. Caldwell, Miss Gill, Messrs. N. B. Morlam, T. Wilson, L. F. Knox, F. O. Ramsey, K. B. Ferguson; for Bombay, Mr. J. M. Musen; for Marseilles, Miss Ebrstrom, Mr. D. Greenwood; for London, Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, Misses E. and D. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Gillies, Mr. and Mrs. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Hutchinson, Messrs. E. Gosling, L. G. Jupp, M. Bull, Miss F. R. Morris, Mrs. Arthur, Messrs. Ed. S. Chow, E. Evans, Mrs. Bower and 3 children; from Yokohama for London, Mr. and Mrs. Moon, R.N., Mr. and Miss Simmons, Mr. H. A. Blake.

Per *Delhi*, for Hongkong from London, Mr. T. E. Eaglesome, Miss K. Storr, Messrs. W. Egerton, G. E. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Col. and Mrs. Goldie; from Marseilles, the Bishop of Fukkein, Messrs. D. W. Rooser, H. G. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Ferguson, Miss F. Lane, Miss G. Robinson, Miss Wencala, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. R. M. Berwick; from Brindisi, Messrs. A. J. E. Smith, G. Haberson, T. Williams, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Barney, Mrs. Harmount, Miss Tyller, Miss

Bronson, Mr. Glendenning, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Hill; from Port Said, Messrs. H. W. Riggs, Williams, Cornelius, King, Mr. and Mrs. Strauss, Mrs. D. G. Brinton; from Bombay, Mr. P. B. Chinry; from Penang, Mr. N. O. Trousdell; from Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. Nakamura, Mr. D. P. Turner, Mrs. H. G. Milla, Messrs. H. Weda, A. Schonberg, Lydersen, H. W. Howell, for Shanghai from London, Mr. J. Grant, Rev. and Mrs. Robertson, Sister Mountford, Mr. and Miss Saxon, Mrs. Redmond and infant, Messrs. K. B. Cargill, D. Munton, F. G. and G. H. Johnson; from Marseilles, Messrs. H. H. Heath, W. A. Smith, Ny Henhoven, P. Muller, Mr. and Mrs. Stern, Mr. B. M. Barry, Mrs. Deane and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Gregor, Messrs. G. Lucas, Isagaruhiff, W. C. and F. W. Kegel; from Brindisi, Miss H. Mason; from Port Said, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Ward, Mrs. H. H. Hough; from Bombay, Lady Wolsley, Mr. and Mrs. Master, Mrs. M. Hammers, Miss Broadhurst, Capt. and Mrs. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander; from Singapore, Messrs. C. Hiltzman, Brownlow, J. Dyer; for Kobe from Bombay, Messrs. J. F. Ghusta, C. Thorpe, Howse; for Yokohama from Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, Messrs. B. Johnson, G. Tavera, E. D. Owens; from Port Said, Mr. J. Barruche.

DEPARTED.

Per *Armand Behic*, for Saigon, Messrs. N. J. Stabb and Thiermonge; for Singapore, Mr. A. Kuhn, Major H. de T. Phillips; for Colombo, Capt. W. Arbuthnot Leslie; for Marseilles, Messrs. Robert, J. C. de S. C. Ve. Andrade, Capt. Hans Schlaikier, Mrs. G. Kahn, Miss G. Kahn, Messrs. J. Lecog, Bodin, Dumas, Dumond Vaelti, Mr. and Mrs. Warlomont.

Per *Polynesian*, for Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Montgomery, Messrs. Charignon, Bonca-belle, P. Verre, Lagarde, Rafael Romero, A. Girolamy, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kloppe, Mrs. Ch. Malaga; for Kobe, Mr. Y. Ogawa; for Yokohama, Mr. Jaynu Ciocon, Capt. Pitault, Mr. and Mrs. Sestier.

Per *Empress of India*, for Vancouver, &c., Mr. H. H. Joseph, Mr. and Miss Watson, Dr. and Mrs. Ham, Mr. and Mrs. J. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Curtis, Mr. A. S. Womack, Dr. McMurray, Mr. J. R. Milne, Mrs. A. S. Womack, Miss Jifkins, Mrs. H. D. Ellis, Messrs. W. Murray Scott, D. E. Brown, J. W. Cronch, E. O. Sheward, F. McGillivray, Mrs. Belknap, Miss Tibbets, Miss Thom, Mrs. F. Shuttleworth, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. and Miss Streetfield, Miss Bell, Messrs. Percy D. Barrows, Jas. Charlesworth, Major Hobbs, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hopwood, Mrs. Swan and child, Miss Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton, Messrs. Morrison, Coulter, Bawley, J. N. W. Douby, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. A. McCall, Miss Winslow, Mr. Pethel Jones, Judge Turner, Messrs. McCall, A. O. Gibbs, Lieut. H. Bull, Dr. O'Keefe, Mr. H. C. Delano, Judge Johnson, Col. F. Shuttleworth, Rev. T. S. Donohugh, Messrs. G. C. Sanderson, F. Salinger, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. C. Aretasma and child, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Borthwick and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. McPherson, Messrs. Orange, Anton, H. Price, R. W. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Ecklon, Mrs. Martin, Master Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Keigwin, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wyllie, Mr. T. E. M. Grundy, Mrs. M. Grundy, Miss C. W. Stewart, Messrs. C. Wainwright, O. Luiggi, Wetmans, Capt. Baxton, Messrs. A. Murdock, J. Smilton, Miss Thomas, Mrs. E. Lyett, Miss Alexander, Miss Keigwin, Mrs. A. O. Morton, Mr. Bridge, Dr. Powell, Mr. A. Hamilton, Mrs. Goodwin, Miss Payson, Miss Smith, Miss Bigley, Mr. and Mrs. Shanks, Mr. and Mrs. L. Gibbs, Prof. and Mrs. H. Sharpe, Messrs. W. W. Horsburg, W. B. Crowder, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Keegan, Mr. G. Bencier, Capt. and Mrs. Vereker, Mrs. Wartham, Mrs. Reiff, Mr. Tyson, Dr. and Mrs. Jordan, Messrs. Jas. R. Harris, E. C. Atkinson, R. Johnson, Mrs. Coulter, Miss Wilkinson, Comte de Verdonnet, Mr. H. A. Morton, Miss Bertha Baris, Mrs. M. Leeper, Messrs. W. P. Okaden, A. Finlay, J. McCall, J. G. Lay, C. D. Wilkinson, Knyvett, Frank, A. Raymond, J. W. Burtwell, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Dixon, Messrs. R. M. Joseph, Pearson, Mrs. W. S. Whitted, General Penneguin.

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